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As Rwandans Flee, Zaire Threatens to Shut Border

With French Leaving, Officials Fear Repeat Of Desperate Exodus

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BUKAVU, Zaire — As thousands of Hutu refugees continued to stream out of Rwanda in advance of the completion of France's military withdrawal, Zaire threatened Friday to shut its border to prevent a repeat of the exodus that overwhelmed the frontier town of Goma last month.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bukavu, which is across the border from southwestern Rwanda, said the authorities in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, had informed them of their intention to close the border "if the situation gets out of hand."

No deadline was given, but one UN refugee official said the action would probably come Sunday, the day before French intervention troops leave their humanitarian protection zone in the region.

In Kinshasa, Deputy Prime Minister Malumbe Mbangula said in a telephone interview with Agence France-Presse that he had given instructions for the border to be closed around Bukavu.

"The border is closed in the direction from Rwanda to Zaire but remains open in the other direction, to allow refugees to return to their country," he said.

"They're going to close the border definitely by noon Sunday," said Jerry van Mourik, the UN refugee representative in the Rwandan town of Cyangugu, across the congested narrow bridge from Bukavu.

"If they close the border, people are going to be desperately trying to cross in another way," he said, predicting that many refugees might try to swim across the Ruzizi River to Zaire. He said about 100 Zairian troops had already been seen moving toward the border.

News of the possible border closing and reports that the new Rwandan government might be preparing to send troops into the "safe zone" seemed to have prompted the largest single-day exodus yet into Bukavu.

UN officials said refugees were crossing at a rate of about 30 per minute, for a total of 15,000 to 20,000 new arrivals. There were already an estimated 350,000 Rwandan refugees in the Bukavu area.

In addition to the refugees who had already crossed, relief officials estimated that tens of thousands more were on the move in Rwanda, heading west through the Nyungwe Forest, which separates the interior town of Gikongoro from Cyangugu, making the treacherous 120-kilometer (75-mile) walk over a winding hillside road through rain and cold.

Rwanda's Hutu say they fear retribution by the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front, which won a renewed civil war after three months of fighting and a series of orchestrated massacres that left up to half a million people, mostly Tutsi, dead.

Alan Riding of The New York Times reported from Paris: "Asserting that it had fulfilled its duty, France again rejected appeals on Friday to prolong its military mission in Rwanda and confirmed that all its troops would

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A newly arrived Cuban refugee hugging his brother on Friday in Key West. They had not seen each other in 11 years.

U.S., in Policy Shift, Will Turn Back Refugees From Cuba

Alarmed by Surge, Clinton Shuts Door That Was Open for 3 Decades

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by a surge in the number of Cuban refugees reaching Florida, President Bill Clinton said Friday that "illegal refugees from Cuba will not be allowed to enter the United States."

He said Cubans who reached the United States "will be apprehended and treated like others." Each refugee's case would be reviewed for eligibility to remain, he said.

Mr. Clinton said those picked up at sea will be taken to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba. He said his administration was exploring other regional havens for Cuban refugees.

The move was a dramatic shift from a three-decade-old, open-door policy toward Cubans, who traditionally have been granted free entry into the United States after a brief interview by immigration authorities.

But Mr. Clinton has been under heavy pressure from Florida politicians as the tide of refugees making their way from Cuba has reached its highest level since the Mariel boatlift of 1980.

The president, speaking at a White House press conference, called the sudden surge in the refugee flow "a cold-blooded attempt to maintain the Castro grip on Cuba."

Mr. Clinton remained firm in his support of the U.S. economic embargo against Havana.

Additional U.S. ships are to be sent to the waters between Cuba and Florida to help intercept refugees making the treacherous 90-mile (145-kilometer) trip in makeshift vessels, he said.

Mr. Clinton said he had spoken to Defense Secretary William J. Perry on Friday about shifting naval vessels from other duties to help patrol the Florida Straits.

A Pentagon official said earlier that Coast Guard and navy ships would be pulled from drug interdiction and Haiti embargo duty to deal with the Cuban refugees, or moved from ports on the U.S. coastline.

The president said he was determined to avoid a repetition of the 1980 boatlift, in which 125,000 Cubans reached the United States over five months.

"I'm not going to let it happen again," he said.

He said the government will detain Cubans who make it to the United States and

"we will review all their cases." He insisted the government was within the law in doing so.

Under the 1966 Cuban Adjustment Act, Cubans who reach U.S. shores are effectively granted immediate political asylum. By custom, although it is not spelled out in the law, automatic asylum was extended to Cubans rescued at sea.

Under the new policy, officials said, Cubans taken to Guantanamo might have to apply for asylum under normal procedures. That means they would have to show a well-founded fear of persecution by Cuba's government.

The refugees might also be able to apply for routine immigration, by virtue of family ties or other criteria. The precise procedures were not yet clear.

There already are more than 14,000 refugees from Haiti at Guantanamo, living in tents.

Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida had been demanding that the administration change procedures under which "with a 15-minute processing, these people were being sent to Miami, where they were being released."

Interviewed Friday on NBC and ABC, he said that the move sent a firm signal from the U.S. government that could slow the exodus from Cuba. Cubans should be encouraged to stay home and "bring about the fall of Castro rather than escape," he said.

Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, said the new policy was intended "to demagnetize the United States." After the administration declared that Haitians would not be allowed to remain in the United States if they entered illegally, the flow of refugees from that Caribbean island slowed dramatically.

The Coast Guard has picked up more than 2,700 Cuban refugees this month.

Many Cubans in South Florida were first stunned, then outraged, by the announcement.

"What this is is an insult to the Cuban people and nothing more," said Julia Barrera, one of several exiles in Miami's Little Havana neighborhood who expressed anger over the plan.

Cubans in Miami said the detention policy was foolish because the refugees would have to be released eventually.

Plutonium: World Peril or Cornucopia?

U.S. and Russia Differ Sharply on What to Do With Material

By Matthew L. Wald
and Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — To Americans, it is an albatross, an economic liability and a threat to global security that must be rendered untouchable or be destroyed.

But to Russians it is, as one official put it, "a national treasure," to be husbanded now in order to produce boundless energy for future generations.

The object of these clashing views is prime weapons-grade plutonium, produced during the Cold War by each side at enormous cost in money, health and environmental damage.

With the arms race winding down, huge stocks of plutonium are coming out of weapons — over the next decade at least 50 tons each in the United States and Russia, American officials say.

In Russia, this comes on top of plutonium stocks accumulated for use in power plants.

But now, as the United States searches for a safe way to get rid of plutonium, Russia wants not only to save the material being

taken from weapons but also to make still more in the quest for energy.

The country is planning a new generation of nuclear power plants called breeders that create more plutonium than the nuclear fuel they consume. And that plutonium, while not as pure as that from weapons, would still be readily usable by weapons makers.

What is more, senior Russian officials say they plan to pay for these costly plants in dollars from the U.S. government, money that the Ministry of Atomic Energy here will earn from a contract to sell America still another weapons fuel, highly enriched uranium.

The United States has contracted to buy Russian plutonium to use it in civilian reactors for energy, but the real American purpose was to reduce the chances of theft or sales on the world market, a goal that could be undercut by the Russians' use of the revenues to build breeder reactors.

Thus, while the Cold War may be over, the gap in attitudes about its nuclear legacy could hardly be larger. And the Rus-

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Nuclear Thefts Do Happen, Russian Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia — An official of the Russian nuclear watchdog agency, acknowledging for the first time lax security at nuclear sites, said Friday that theft of radioactive material was not unusual.

"It is a fairly common occurrence," Sergei Novikov, deputy head of the northwestern section of Gosatomnadzor, said by telephone. "We have discovered many cases of theft of radioactive materials since we came into existence."

But the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy, responsible for top-secret military nuclear facilities, said new checks carried out

at the orders of President Boris N. Yeltsin showed that no weapons-grade nuclear material was missing.

"We can say quite clearly that nothing is missing and nothing has been lost," said a spokesman, Georgi Kurov.

"We have completed investigations at all places holding plutonium and uranium-235," he added. "We really have nothing missing."

Concern about the safety of Russian nuclear facilities flared after German officials seized four lots of radioactive material

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Downsides Seen if Bosnia Arms Embargo Is Ended

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUGOJO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia's Muslim-led government, a move threatened by President Bill Clinton to put pressure on Bosnian Serbs, could spell tragedy, not triumph, for the Bosnian Army and the war-weary people it represents, in the view of some officials in the United Nations and Bosnian forces.

Exempting the Muslim side from the embargo imposed on Yugoslavia and its former republics three years ago would be intended to give its forces an edge in what many expect to be continued conflict unless the Bosnian Serbs succumb to interna-

tional pressure and sign the peace plan devised by the United States, Russia and European allies.

Under pressure from Congress, Mr. Clinton has vowed to try lifting the embargo on Bosnia if the Serbs fail to accept the plan by the end of October.

France and Britain, which constitute the backbone of the UN humanitarian mission in Bosnia, have warned that they will pull out their troops if the embargo is lifted. The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, has declared that if those two nations pull out, the entire 36,000-strong force in Bosnia and Croatia would have to be withdrawn.

Despite recent gains, the Bosnian Army

is unprepared to use the heavy weapons it wants and remains too weak to defend the hundreds of thousands of Muslim civilians along with significant chunks of territory currently protected by UN forces and NATO warplanes, the UN and Bosnian officials say.

The trouble for Sarajevo would begin, these officials predict, with Serbian troops punching north from the mountains above Mostar to sever the Muslims' main supply route up the Neretva Valley, which links central Bosnia to ports on the Adriatic.

They envisage the Serbs then profiting from what appears to be the likely withdrawal of UN forces by squeezing Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, and rolling

through three lightly defended Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia — Zepa, Srebrenica and Gorazde.

NATO warplanes, assigned to protect those enclaves, would be ineffective, argue these officials — who include the UN commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Michael Rose of Britain — because no UN tactical air controllers would be present to call in aircraft against Serb forces when the possibility of bombing civilians is high.

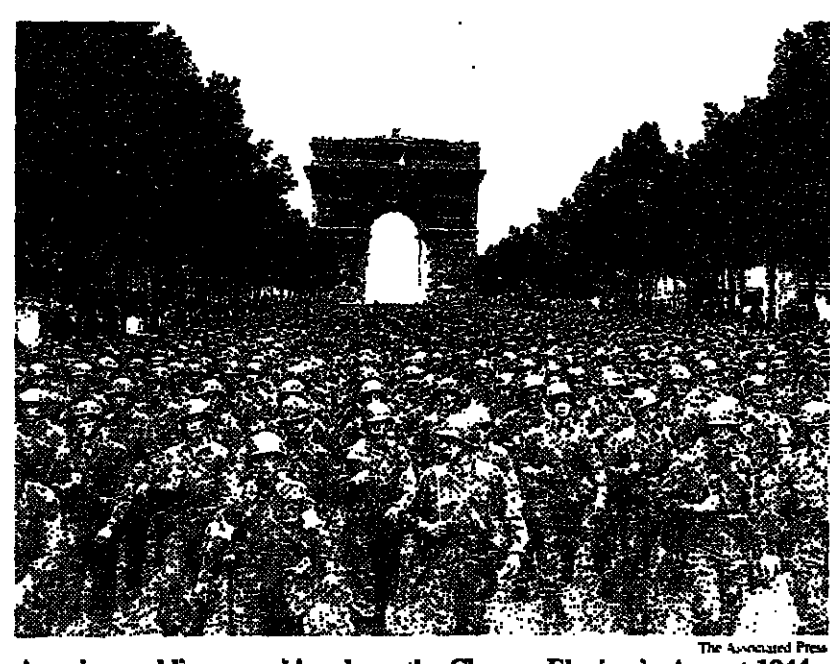
Jay Carter, a former lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army who drew up war games for the Pentagon and was a planner during the Gulf War, estimated that it would take

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Coming Monday: News of Liberation

When Paris was liberated from its Nazi occupiers in 1944, the immediate effect was an immense outpouring of joy. Longer term, liberation has served as a powerful symbol always at the forefront of French political life.

The 50th anniversary of the liberation, which will be celebrated Thursday, will be the subject of several articles in next week's issues of the Herald Tribune — including, on Monday, recollections by witnesses to that extraordinary period.



American soldiers marching down the Champs-Élysées in August 1944.

Kiosk Somali Gunmen Surround UN Office

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) — A dozen UN foreign staff members were being held as virtual hostages Friday by Somali gunmen who surrounded their house in Mogadishu, a UN spokesman said.

Major Richard McDonald said that about 60 gunmen surrounded the World Food Program building on Thursday because of a money dispute. "People's lives are not under immediate threat," he said.

Advising Saudi King, New Council Walks a Tightrope

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — In a joke making the rounds, the speaker of Saudi Arabia's 60-member Consultative Council is offered the gift of a parrot while traveling abroad. "Thanks," he replies. "I have 60 of them."

"You may laugh," one of the recently appointed members said when confronted with the jest. "It is not always yes, yes, yes. Sometimes we say no."

Just when the 60 wise men say no is a secret, along with almost everything else about the council, the Majlis al Shura. In an absolute monarchy with no tradition of democracy, the new body giving some of King Fahd's subjects a limited voice in the affairs of the kingdom remains a fragile experiment.

The Saudi royal family has long argued that it has its own form of democracy in the tradition of the *majlis*, or "sitting," when subjects are allowed into palace reception halls to press petitions on princes and, often, the king himself. But in response to changing times and in some measure to urgings from Western countries such as

the United States, King Fahd last year named the formal consultative body to review royal decisions. The experiment had been promised for decades. King Fahd renewed the pledge in 1979, after 500 armed men occupied the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Islam's holiest site, in a protest against Western-style social liberalization. Little was heard about the project again until after the 1991 Gulf War.

After still more delays, attributed to difficulties in balancing demands of the Western-oriented elites and conservative religious leaders, King Fahd named a speaker last August and the remainder of the council by December. The council has met 14 times and has passed 18 resolutions, according to a rare statement issued recently by the speaker.

Of the 60 members, at least 35 hold doctorates. None is a member of the royal family. They are mostly American-educated, hard-nosed technocrats.

They enjoy a magnificent new headquarters but tread carefully, for this is a country where the tradition of consultation is often referred to but remains a vulnerable, undeveloped concept.

"We are trying not to rock the boat," one council member confided. "We don't want [the council] dissolved."

"We are studying Robert's Rules of Order and modifying the book for our purposes," another member said, adding, "You can change anything except the word of God."

Regardless of how far the council goes once its members have a taste of power, at present it limits itself to petitioning the king with local grievances emanating from the provinces or from a discussion among Majlis members.

"There is no freedom of expression when it comes to religion or attacking the higher policies of government," said one member, Fahd Harithi.

Members are trying hard to help sort out the country's administrative problems. They review projects referred to them by the government, such as the country's sixth five-year economic development plan.

"The sixth plan will not be approved unless we review

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.40 CFA	Cote d'Ivoire.....8.50 Riots
France.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....2.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Socin.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.60 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.70 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	0.32	Down	0.15%
3753.11		118.61	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.5397	1.5437	
DM	1.5397	1.5437	
Yen	98.68	98.68	
Yen	5.2745	5.30	

THE AMERICAS / THE VOTE IN MEXICO

IBM on Health Plans: A Big Blue 'No'

By Glenn Rifkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The management of IBM has urged the company's 110,000 employees in the United States to fight for defeat of two Democratic health-care bills in Congress.

The memo, believed to be the first of its kind for a company with a tradition of keeping politics out of its communications with employees, was sent Monday over IBM's internal electronic mail network. It came from the company's vice chairman, Paul J. Rizzo, with the approval of the chairman, Louis V. Gerstner Jr.

The memo urged all employees of International Business Machines Corp. to contact their senators and representatives and suggest the defeat of bills proposed by Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of

Maine, and Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

Mr. Rizzo counseled employees to send a message he had written. The message read in part, referring to medical benefits: "The Mitchell and Gephardt bills pose a serious threat to my company's ability to manage and control the cost and quality of these benefits."

Campaigning on health care legislation is springing up at companies across the nation, whether through paper memos or electronic mail, said Frank Coleman, a vice president at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

At IBM, where political discourse has traditionally been taboo on the company's vast electronic network, Mr. Rizzo's message touched off a debate.

Though many simply thanked Mr. Rizzo

for keeping them informed, there was some sentiment against such politicking on the network.

Scott Brooks, an IBM spokesman, said that by Wednesday, Mr. Rizzo's office had received more than 4,000 electronic responses. Mr. Brooks said that a huge majority of the responses were simply seeking more information and most applauded the company's stance, but that a minority of employees were unhappy about the breach of IBM etiquette.

"I share your concern over the various pending forms of health-care legislation and I was quite happy to see IBM take the position it did in the recent statement you referenced," wrote one employee in an electronic message read to a reporter by Mr. Brooks. "Nonetheless, I feel your referenced call for employee action is wrong and inconsistent with IBM's principles."

Senators Make Deal On Health

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a deal nearly came apart, a bipartisan group of senators has reached an agreement on a proposed compromise on national health insurance legislation.

The plan, details of which were yet to be announced, is expected to put much more emphasis on deficit reduction than the proposals of President Bill Clinton and Democratic congressional leaders. At the same time, it is likely to fall well short of the universal coverage Mr. Clinton has said he would insist on.

Nevertheless, the announcement on Thursday quickly buoyed the hopes of many Democratic supporters of health-care legislation.

But major loose ends remained: The group had not settled on just what level of subsidies for the poor it wanted to provide, and what taxes to pay for them it would recommend.

Robert D. Reischauer, the head of the Congressional Budget Office, had warned the senators that their ideas might fall \$300 billion short of balancing over several years.

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Democratic leader, has made it clear that he will be receptive to many of the group's ideas, but the Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, scoffed at them.

On the floor, meanwhile, the Senate agreed on three uncontroversial and mostly technical amendments.

POLITICAL NOTES

Judges Bar Removing Starr

WASHINGTON — Turning aside mounting Democratic criticism of the naming of Kenneth W. Starr as new Whitewater independent counsel, a judicial panel by Judge David B. Sentelle of the U.S. Court of Appeals said it had no power to remove the independent counsels it appoints.

The three-judge panel rejected a request from Senator Carl M. Levin, a Michigan Democrat, who asked the judges to get a full accounting from Mr. Starr of his political activities, and decide whether they comport with the appearance of impartiality required of an independent counsel.

In denying Mr. Levin's request, Judge Sentelle said the law does not require Mr. Starr to disclose his political activities. The judges have "no current power of supervision or termination" over Mr. Starr, he wrote, and they are not authorized to offer "advisory opinions" about the appearance of impartiality.

Under the law, an independent counsel can be removed through impeachment by Congress or by the attorney general for "good cause" or impairment.

Mr. Starr was solicitor general during the Bush administration and has been an active supporter of conservative Republican politicians. Democratic opposition to Mr. Starr has continued to grow, with 39 members of the House signing a letter calling on the judges either to urge Mr. Starr to withdraw or explain how he can meet the legal standard of appearing to be impartial. (WP)

Justice Dept. Backs Immunity

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has thrown its weight behind President Bill Clinton's claim that the sexual harassment suit he is facing from a former Arkansas clerk, a worker should be put off until he leaves office.

In a brief filed with a federal court in Little Rock, Arkansas, the department argues that the president is immune from a civil suit while

he is in office. To allow the sexual harassment suit to go forward, the department argued, could irreparably interfere with the president's performance of his official duties.

The 25-page legal argument from the department was obtained from the lawyers for Paula Corbin Jones, the woman who brought the lawsuit on May 5. (NYT)

NAACP Meets on Chief's Fate

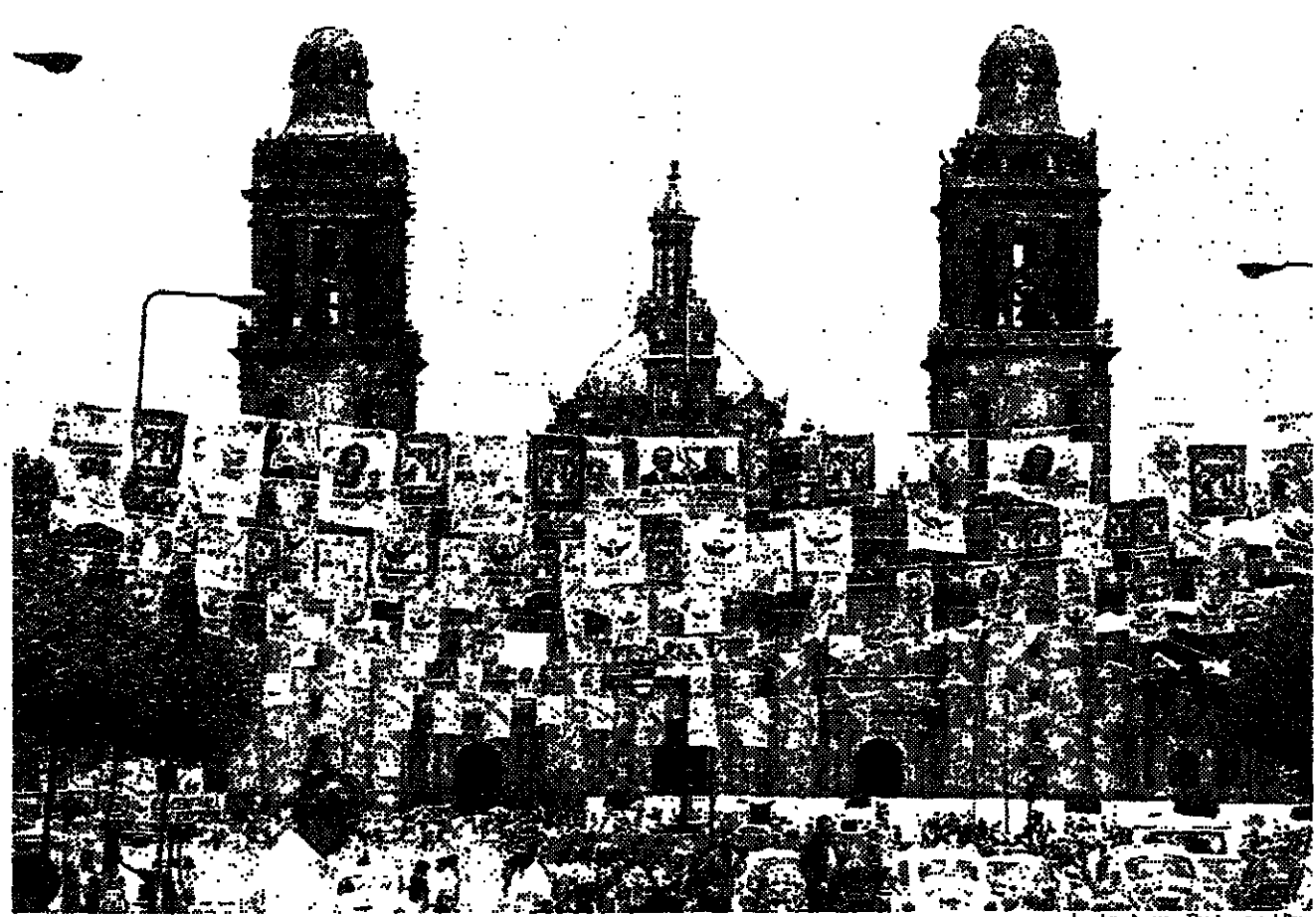
WASHINGTON — Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., the embattled executive director of the NAACP, was expected to face a severe test over the weekend at an emergency session of the civil rights organization's board in Baltimore called to pass judgment on his tenure.

Mr. Chavis is at the center of a political storm caused by the disclosure last month that he had secretly committed up to \$322,400 of the debt-ridden organization's funds to settle a sex discrimination complaint by a former employee, Mary E. Stansel. Other critics have said Mr. Chavis is leading the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People toward bankruptcy and threatening to destroy its historic role as a mainstream champion of integration politics by courting the Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan and other black extremists.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chavis has apparently resolved an allegation about his behavior with a second woman employee. His wife's former secretary, Susan Tisdale, 32, of Cleveland, is backing off claims of improper behavior she was preparing against him. NAACP sources said. (WP, AP)

Quote/Unquote

Kweisi Mfume, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, on the difficulties of forging a crime bill that will pick up necessary support: "This thing is such a delicate balancing act that if you do one thing to get this group of lawmakers, you almost automatically lose that group of lawmakers. Everything about this bill seems to be governed by the physical laws of equal and opposite reactions."



Mexico City is strung with tens of thousands of political banners as its residents prepare for elections on Sunday.

Thumbprints and Guards at Ballot Boxes

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — To scrub the stain of illegitimacy from Mexican elections, the government has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on new voter-registration cards, brought in foreign experts to audit its voter rolls and developed an ink that voters will not be able to wash off their thumbs to vote again.

When Mexicans choose their next president on Sunday, the slots in the ballot boxes will be narrow to hamper ballot stuffing. Governing party organizers will face jail sentences if they pay for votes, and tens of thousands of observers will be on guard around the country to make sure they do not try.

Yet, while the actual voting will almost certainly be the freest in Mexico's modern history, the government's failure to fully carry out other agreed-upon reforms has left doubts among Mexicans that the political competition leading up to the election has been entirely fair.

Short on resources, a new special prosecutor for electoral crimes has not prosecuted anyone yet. A half-dozen "citizen-magistrates" have taken control of the federal elections board in Mexico City, but only a tiny fraction of the agency's officials have been replaced at its offices around the country.

And despite constant allegations of governing-party abuse, new limits on campaign spending and the use of government resources for political gain have gone virtually unenforced.

"People who are saying these are going to be truly democratic elections are confusing the start of this process with the end," said Sergio Aguayo, a political scientist who leads the most prominent group of observers.

More than ever before, the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party would appear to have a genuine interest in keeping at least the balloting clean. Its presidential candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, is comfortably ahead in all of the more reputable opinion polls.

Though he has wielded the overwhelming powers of incumbency in the campaign, he has said he wants no undue help on election day.

It remains unclear whether that message has filtered down to candidates for Congress and other posts from the more traditionalist and corrupt wings of the governing party.

The immediate fear among officials is that doubts about the system and complaints of an unfair campaign could fuel violent protests if Mr. Zedillo wins amid even a hint of fraud.

But even if the threat of unrest does not materialize, it is almost a given in the governing party, known as the PRI, that the new president's strength will depend greatly on the credibility of official results.

"We are trying to have Swiss elections in a country that is not Switzerland," said Humberto Lira Mora, the chief PRI election official. "There is a cultural inertia. Some PRI members have not understood that things have changed."

The darkest shadow over the vote on Sunday, however, is entirely of the PRI's making.

In the election six years ago, after early returns from urban areas showed the main opposition candidate, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano, ahead, electoral officials interrupted reporting, saying the vote-counting computers had broken down. When the results began to appear again days later, victory went to Carlos Salinas de Gortari by a margin of 50.3 percent.

In June, Arturo Núñez Jiménez, the director of the Federal Electoral Institute, the agency in charge of organizing elections, admitted publicly that his predecessors had "opted for the system to fail" in 1988.

Even so, the interior minister at the time, Manuel Bartlett Díaz, now the PRI governor of Puebla State, has continued to argue that nothing untoward went on. It has not been possible to check the figures because copies of the polling station results were buried.

The reforms that Mr. Salinas has undertaken to that system began with voter rolls that were filled with Mexicans who somehow kept voting for the PRI long after their deaths.

Following several state elections in which some opposition parties complained that the registry excluded many of their supporters, the validity of the rolls has continued to be challenged, particularly by Mr. Cárdenas's Democratic Revolutionary Party.

Democrats See Crime Bill Gain

By Kenneth J. Cooper

and Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders in Congress say they have made "great progress" toward assembling majority support for a compromise crime bill, which they predict the House will approve within days.

That prediction came from Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, and the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, after they and other Democratic leaders met with President Bill Clinton.

To push the election-year legislation through the House, over the opposition of most Republicans and anti-gun control Democrats, officials said they had won over five Democrats and reached an agreement to trim \$1 billion from the \$30 billion bill, which retains support from 12 Republicans.

"Crime is the No. 1 issue," Representative Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, said Friday. "But that doesn't mean you lay down and play dead."

Democrats were working on significantly higher terms — up to \$3.5 billion — to win more Republican support, having concluded they could not get more Democratic votes.

Mr. Mitchell was unequivocal in predicting that the legislation would pass. The bill was blocked last week when a key procedural rule was defeated, 225 to 210.

"We believe it will be enacted in the next few days," Mr. Mitchell said.

Asked if he expected a political battle in the Senate, Mr. Mitchell said the Senate would "stay with it" until it passes crime legislation.

Besides the cuts in prevention programs, modest changes in the bill would strengthen a provision allowing local authorities to notify residents when a violent sexual offender is released into a community.

The official said a compromise on assault weapons could pick up two Democrats at most. The National Rifle Association "is digging in on this," an official said.

Can Coelho, a Revival Expert, Pump Up Clinton at the Polls?

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last year, when Congress was blocking final government approval of a genetically engineered hormone that had cost hundreds of millions of dollars to develop, the drug's maker, the giant chemical concern Monsanto, turned for advice to a man renowned for his skills as a legislative strategist.

When Sun Diamond Growers, the California agribusiness, organized a dinner earlier this year to retire the congressional campaign debt of Henry Espy, brother of Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, it called on one of the most prolific fund-raisers in Democratic Party history.

And last week, when President Bill Clinton was looking for a gifted political pro who could rebuild the president's popularity and rescue sagging Democratic prospects for the November elections, he chose a man with an encyclopedic knowledge of the nation's congressional districts.

The man whose expertise is so prized by so

many disparate groups? Tony L. Coelho, who left Congress as House majority whip in 1989 for a lucrative career as a New York investment banker amid accusations that he had improperly used his political contacts to arrange and finance a \$100,000 junk-bond investment for himself.

Since leaving the House, Mr. Coelho has commuted to New York, where he has learned the intricacies of money management. At the same time, he has kept his hand very much in the Washington game, and the announcement last week that he was accepting a three-month unpaid stint as chief strategist and spokesman at the Democratic National Committee brought mixed responses.

While the coterie of Democratic campaign consultants and career politicians embraced it as a savvy move by a misce-prone White House, others worried that Mr. Coelho was once again blurring the lines among business, politics and personal interest.

"I'm never happy unless I have several balls in the air," Mr. Coelho said in an interview. And that he has.

Since Mr. Coelho's election almost two years ago, Mr. Coelho has served as an informal adviser to the White House, attending several high-level strategy meetings a month.

He is raising money for the legal defense fund that will help the president fight Whitewater accusations and the sexual harassment charges raised by a former Arkansas employee. And his former aides hold important posts in the Clinton administration.

What Mr. Coelho calls his "extended family" includes Thomas R. Nides, chief of staff to Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative; Marcia L. Hale, head of the White House office that deals with governors and state legislators; and Kim Schnoor, senior aide to Mr. Espy.

Leon E. Panetta, his former colleague in the California congressional delegation, is now the White House chief of staff and was instrumental in the selection of Mr. Coelho as the new party overlord.

At the same time, Mr. Coelho earns more than \$1 million a year as president of a

subsidiary of Wertheim Schroder & Co., a New York investment bank that manages nearly \$4 billion for pension funds, corporations and well-heeled individuals.

Fred Wertheimer, president of the public-interest lobbying group Common Cause, says Mr. Coelho's roles at the White House and in the Democratic Party put him in a "quasi-public, quasi-private" position that could allow his banking company to take advantage of inside information about policy.

"That's not an argument that he's going to do it," Mr. Wertheimer said. "But it's a dangerous situation."

Mr. Coelho says he gains no business advantages from his ties to the Clinton administration and never lobbies for companies or friends who need help from the government, although he acknowledges that clients frequently seek his counsel on the ways of Washington.

"It happens all the time," Mr. Coelho said. "I will give people advice. People will say to me, 'Tony, I'm having this problem with Joe Schmo or X bill or agency.' I will give them

my best advice, based on 25 years in government. But if they want something done, I say, 'Go see this law firm or that lobbyist.'"

Mr. Coelho said he saw no reason to disclose his clients, as Mr. Wertheimer of Common Cause has suggested he do.

Lloyd N. Cutler, who accepted a temporary stint as White House counsel, took a leave of absence from his law firm to do so. And several of the political consultants who advise Mr. Clinton, including James Carville and Paul Begala, have publicly disclosed their client lists.

But both Mr. Carville and Mr. Begala are paid for their work, under contract with the Democratic National Committee. In contrast, Mr. Coelho said, "I don't get a cent."

"I'm an adviser," said Mr. Coelho, who, unlike some of Mr. Clinton's other informal advisers, has never held the permanent post that grants unfettered access to the White House. "I don't have an office. I don't have hours. I'm a citizen of this country who is advising the people who run my party."

Away From Politics

• The man accused of killing a doctor and his protective escort outside an abortion clinic was arraigned in Pensacola, Florida, on two counts of first-degree murder and one count of first-degree attempted murder in the wounding of wife of the escort. Paul Hill pleaded not guilty to all charges. The charges arise from the deaths July 29 of Dr. John B. Britton, who performed abortions at the Pensacola Ladies Center, and Dr. Britton's protective escort, James Barrett.

• The next launching of the space shuttle Endeavour has been put back until at least October after a last-second aborted lift-off. But next month's Discovery flight will go ahead as planned. Although the shutdown of Endeavour's engines on the launching pad was the fifth such occurrence in 13 years of shuttle flights, none had come so close to scheduled lift-off.

• Dropping his opposition to casino gambling, Mayor Dennis Archer of Detroit said he would support gaming halls if it was clearly shown that their development would help revitalize the depressed city. The announcement came two weeks after city voters approved nonbinding proposals to allow development of Native American-run gaming halls and riverboat casinos. Voters had rejected four previous casino measures since 1976. Detroit joins a growing list of Midwestern cities that are considering casino gambling, including Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati, as well as Gary, Indiana, and Flint, Michigan.

• About 100,000 American victims of asbestos exposure at the workplace have won a payout of \$1.3 billion in a settlement with 20 manufacturers. Ron Motley, an attorney for the plaintiffs, said the ruling "puts an end to 27 years of bitter litigation" marked by "asbestos gridlock." Asbestos litigation has already cost U.S. companies \$7 billion. At least 17 asbestos defendant companies have gone bankrupt.

• The second of four teen-agers charged with murdering a British tourist in Tallahassee, Florida, last Sept. 14 has agreed to testify for the state in exchange for a lesser charge. Gary Colley, 34, from Wilsden in northern England, was the ninth foreign visitor killed in Florida within a year's time. Dorn Spear, 17, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit armed robbery and accessory after the fact.

A.P., L.A.T., AP, Reuters, NYT

Illinois Indicts A Congressman

CHICAGO — Representative Mel Reynolds, Democrat of Illinois, was indicted Friday on charges of sexual assault and obstruction of justice involving a former campaign worker, the Cook County state's attorney said.

The charges returned by the grand jury involved child pornography, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse of a child and obstructing justice, said Andy Knott, a spokesman for the state attorney.

Mr. Reynolds disclosed the investigation last week. He has denied wrongdoing and said Tuesday that he would be vindicated.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Back and Forth on GATT

The Clinton administration fought for consumers when it signed a trade accord in April with more than 100 other countries in Morocco. But it bismurched its record when it sent Congress implementing legislation that contradicted the Marrakesh accord in dozens of places. It was as if the Commerce Department had decided to protect powerful corporate friends in steel, textiles and cement rather than consumers or the vast number of U.S. companies that need to buy low-cost foreign goods.

Then House and Senate committees took the administration's draft and made it worse. Conferees will meet soon to hammer out final language—providing a chance to fix the wrongs.

At issue are anti-dumping statutes, which require foreigners to sell in America at fair prices; foreign companies may not sell at prices either below what they charge in their home country or below their cost of production. But the United States and other countries manipulate anti-dumping laws to shut out imports that are not dumped. The Marrakesh accord tries to limit this protectionist practice.

The accord says that the United States must make a fair comparison between prices at home and abroad. But the Senate committee, at the insistence of Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, proposes a formula which, by treating profit differ-

ently at home and abroad, would artificially deflate the calculation of prices that some foreign businesses charge in the United States—and make conviction for dumping near certain.

The accord recognizes that production costs typically decline for new companies during a break-in period; Washington is supposed to calculate a foreign company's costs at the end of the break-in period. But the administration and congressional committees propose making such costs appear high by using an earlier period.

The Marrakesh accord allows countries to retaliate only if domestic industry has been harmed. To show harm, the United States would have to demonstrate substantial imports compared with the size of domestic production. House and Senate committees, with administration support, propose to make U.S. production look small—and dumping look harmful—by ignoring a substantial part of U.S. output, known as captive production. That refers to goods made not for sale but for use in other goods—a computer business's production of semiconductors, for example.

In Marrakesh, the Clinton administration stood for open trade and economic growth. At home, it proposed sizable doses of protectionism. The conferees will now decide which policy is the final one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sri Lankan Legacy

After 11 years of civil war and a violent parliamentary campaign, Sri Lankans gave most of their votes on Tuesday to the opposition socialist People's Alliance, ending 17 years of dominance by the market-oriented United National Party. The likely result will be a coalition government led by Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, whose parents have both served as prime minister and whose politician husband was assassinated in 1989. But her prospects are uncertain. Her parliamentary margin is narrow, and another election is scheduled in November to choose a president, an office with broad powers.

What seems sadly certain is that Sri Lanka will not recover the optimism and peace that graced its birth in 1948 as Ceylon (the name was changed in 1972). In the first decade of independence, religion and ethnicity came to dominate the country's politics. The Sinhalese majority is mostly Buddhist, and the Tamil minority is predominantly Hindu.

The sectarian genie was loosed by Mrs. Kumaratunga's father, Solomon Bandaranaike, Oxford-educated and born to a prominent Sinhalese Christian family, he converted to Buddhism on returning to Colombo. His party came to power in 1956, the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha's attainment of Nirvana. Capitalizing on the

fervor, the prime minister promoted Buddhism and made Sinhalese the official language, handicapping the minority Tamils in the competition for civil service jobs.

The argument over language stirred communal riots. The prime minister retreated a little to allow "reasonable use" of Tamil, and was murdered in 1959 by a Buddhist monk. So began a tragic cycle as Tamils resorted to insurgency, provoking government reprisals and repression, leading to an ill-fated intervention of Indian troops in Sri Lanka to disarm Tamil militants. Rajiv Gandhi, who sent the soldiers, was killed in 1991, probably by a Tamil terrorist. Whenever any leader, Sinhalese or Tamil, proposes compromise, cries of sellout arise from one or another community, periodically underscored by assassinations.

That is the dismaying legacy that confronts Mrs. Kumaratunga, who is already assailed as too soft or too hard. Her 78-year-old mother, who has served two terms as prime minister, is said to be considering a run for the presidency. Americans can only wish Mrs. Kumaratunga well as she tries to carry out her promises of a new peace initiative with rebel Tamils. Sri Lanka deserves better than remaining an object lesson on sectarian hatred.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Why Altman Had to Go

As deputy secretary of the Treasury, Roger Altman had standing and reach within the Clinton administration that were considerable. He came to Washington this time around not just as a onetime friend of the new president but also and more importantly as a man of considerable experience and accomplishment. Having served as an assistant Treasury secretary in the Carter administration, he was thought to be familiar with the ways of Washington. He had emerged as a central figure on the president's economic team for his roles in the successful passage of Bill Clinton's deficit reduction plan and the North American Free Trade Agreement. By all accounts, he was one of the administration's brightest stars. Now all that has come to an end.

Roger Altman joins a long list of public figures who have been forced to undergo the pain of leaving jobs they have enjoyed. As in many of the other cases, his withdrawal has not been pleasant to watch. To observe the Senate Banking Committee's Don Riegle (of the Keating Five) and Alfonso D'Amato (of ethical lapses) acting as if it were scandalous for men of their probity to have to deal with the likes of Mr. Altman is a bit much. If any two senators know what it means to be suspected of breaching the public trust, Messrs. Riegle and D'Amato surely must. But leave Mr. Altman alone.

This is not because he breached any laws or the technical standards for ethical conduct for executive branch employees. Independent Counsel Robert Fiske and the Office of Government Ethics, respectively, cleared him and other Treasury and White House aides of such charges. But Mr. Altman, through his failure to provide a complete and candid accounting to Congress of his knowledge of contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department over the Resolution Trust Corporation's Whitewater probe or of discussions of his recusal

plans, severely damaged his own credibility and his department's.

Mr. Altman does not stand accused of betraying the public trust for personal gain or of lying to Congress. But in attempting to wheel and deal his way around the White House and to be a protector of the Clintons' political fortunes (neither purpose compatible with the responsibilities of his Treasury job), he exemplified political ambition foolishly, even recklessly pursued. In resigning on Wednesday, he acknowledged that leaving his post was "the proper step to take." President Clinton, while expressing regret, had no choice but to agree.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Year for Rethinking in Japan

Forty-nine years after its surrender in World War II, Japan remains steeped in denial, torment and revisionism regarding its true role in that conflict. Tokyo's inability to truly come to terms with its militaristic past continues to haunt the nation and disappoint its neighbors and allies. However, Tomiichi Murayama, should he survive in a time of revolving-door changes of Japanese prime ministers, plans to make 1995, the 50th anniversary of the war's end, a year for self-reflection and apology to Japan's victims.

The task will be formidable; already debates and reflections have begun in newspapers and television broadcasts. Educating the Japanese public is itself a monumental task. Generations of post-war Japanese have virtually no objective knowledge about Japan's aggression in Asia because government-sanctioned textbooks simply ignore much of that era. Even worse are the politicians who persist in whitewashing Japan's brutal past.

—Los Angeles Times.

After Mexico Votes, the Old Will Still Resist the New

By Richard Critchfield

COXCATLAN CAVE. Puebla, Mexico—The cave, really an enormous rock shelter up on a cliff face, looks out upon what is called a thorn forest, a thick green canopy of mesquite pierced by hundreds of straight, soaring organo cacti. Beneath it, in this weirdly primal landscape, lie many barrancas, stony dry riverbeds that become raging torrents when there are thundershowers in the surrounding mountains.

These mountains, green now in the rainy season, enclose 64-kilometer-long Tehuacan Valley. It drops slowly from the hills below the great snowcapped Citlaltépetl, at 5,750 meters the highest peak between Alaska and the Andes, down to neighboring Oaxaca state. The Valley feels like a world unto itself.

It was here on a June day in 1960, after what the American paleobiologist Richard MacNeish calls "a long hot walk on the edge of the mountains," that he and his party came upon Coxcatlan Cave. Digging there six months later they found three tiny half-inch-long corn cobs, the first of more than 12,000 from the cave that they would date to nearly 7,000 years ago. "These are the oldest corn cobs ever found," Mr. MacNeish reported. They still are.

Tehuacan Valley, in a way like

corn itself, holds the key to Mexico's election on Sunday. As Mr. MacNeish and an international team of scientists were to discover, the cave provides the oldest evidence of the invention of agriculture, irrigation and villages yet found in the Americas.

More advanced civilizations—Maya, Aztec, Inca—grew up elsewhere. But to stand and look out from the cave is like looking from the ruins of one of the Mesopotamian ziggurats. You keep thinking: This is where it all began.

From 1960 to 1973, Mr. MacNeish was able, in painstaking detail, to trace how Mexican culture evolved in nine stages over 12,000 years, from primitive Eskimo-like cave dwellers who hunted soon-to-be extinct mammoths, miniature horses and antelope in 10,000 B.C., to the first cultivators of corn, beans, squash, avocado, chili and amaranth around 5,000 B.C., to the first priestly communities in 200 B.C.

Migrants speaking ancient Nahuatl, still heard in many of the villages today, displaced the valley's original Popocatepec, Mazatec-speaking inhabitants (but they are still around, too) in the 13th century. They founded city-states that paid tribute to

the Aztec empire in the 15th century and in 1520 pledged loyalty to the Spanish conquistadores of Hernán Cortés. In the 1530s, Franciscan friars came to establish Catholicism and build, in the next 40 years, several village churches that are still in use.

Continuity is most marked in the valley's villages, where corn, beans, squash and chili remain the main crops, still often tilled with oxen and hoe, and amaranth is being reintroduced. It was banned by the Spaniards since the spinach-like vegetable's grain was mixed with the blood of human sacrifices to make idols.

Ancient irrigation systems are being revived, and there are such age-old rituals as the Matanza, or "killing," when each November shepherds from the mountains bring down their goat herds for slaughter.

Most profound of all, going back to those early cave dwellers and surviving all those thousands of years of cultural change, is the meso-American belief that all life emanates from the earth, which demands sacrifice, not self-gratification. Nahuatl-speaking villagers here have no word for land ownership and instead say *tlaxi*, which means "keep" or "guard."

So when Mexico's Harvard-educated President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, modern-minded and inspired by Adam Smith's free market philosophy, makes sweeping reforms to allow villagers to buy and sell old communal *ejido* land, even to foreigners, or plans to end 70 percent price supports to peasant villagers for their corn (theoretically in 15 years but effectively in about half that time), he confronts a design for living that in Mexico's 96,000 villages has outlasted almost any other on earth.

Mexico seems to be culturally destabilizing. Political strife has erupted in every village in Tehuacan Valley.

In Atlix, where the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) is in power, the municipal government refuses to give \$100-per-hectare farm support payments to anybody but PRI members. In Chilac, PRI stalwarts have driven the elected leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) government from city hall, so they meet in a private home.

In Chapulco, angry villagers from the rightist National Action Party (PAN) blocked a main highway for several days after their priest was deported, accused (falsely, as it turned out) of arming peasants.

In Coxcatlan, political fighting has led to fatal shootings. These are all ancient villages going back at least 2,000 years.

It's the same story all over rural Mexico. The mysterious and media-conscious Chiapas rebel leader Subcomandante Marcos, despite his ski cap, pipe and warmed-over Vietnam-style jargon, makes sense when he says that the American-educated that the American-educated (the economists who run Mexico (the PRI presidential candidate, Ernesto Zedillo, went to Yale) need to take a step back in their rush to take a step back in their rush to take a step back in their rush to take this reality into account."

So do Americans. Willy-nilly, Mexicans and Americans share a common fate when Mexican-Americans make up 25 million of the 260 million American people in 1994 and are projected to make up 50 million of 325 million in 2020.

At the time of Mexico's 1910-1917 revolution, 10 percent of the population of 13 million fled into the United States. Mexico has 92 million people now, but the second largest Mexican urban population, after Mexico City, is in Los Angeles.

Tehuacan Valley provides some good examples of these new ties. A million years ago it lay under the Gulf of Mexico, and when it drained, first into a lake and then into a valley, fossils of invertebrates and vast salt deposits were left behind. One mountainous village, Zapotlán, has existed on salt production from communally owned salt water springs for millennia. Eight years ago, one young villager ventured to New York City; there are close to 500 Zapotecan men there now.

As far as I can tell after a summer in the valley, all migrants to the United States, legal or illegal, in time come home again, while those to Mexico City tend to stay there. This suggests the strength of Mexico's cultural pull on its people.

However, Sunday's election and its aftermath come out, Mexico is fundamentally engaged in a struggle between the modern, postindustrial world and one of the human race's oldest continuous belief and culture systems. The weight of 12,000 years of human development is on the side of Coxcatlan Cave.

The writer's latest book is "Villagers," an updated account of village life around the world. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

For a Transition Government to Prepare for Democracy

By Jorge G. Castañeda

MEXICO CITY—A broad-based group of citizens has been trying to impress upon Mexico's political establishment that Sunday's election is merely a starting point for transition in a country where democracy has yet to see the light of day.

The coalition of some 70 academics, writers, union leaders and former cabinet officials is known as Grupo San Angel, for the traditional neighborhood of Mexico City where its first meetings were held. Since early June it has had free-wheeling discussions, usually over lunch at members' homes, with the three leading presidential candidates and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Interior Minister Jorge Carpizo, the chief electoral official. Last week it met with some of Mexico's wealthiest and most powerful businessmen, and it has been negotiating an encounter with the Zapatistas in Chiapas.

The group is determined to contribute to as clean and widely accepted an electoral process as possible, and to broker an agreement among the three main candidates on what will happen after Sunday, thereby defusing the tension surrounding the election. It has had partial success on both counts.

The winner of the presidential election will probably receive around 40 percent of the vote. At least one of the two losers will almost certainly question the fairness of the process; armed groups in Chiapas and elsewhere in the country will do the same.

Hence the question of governability. And the answer, according to the group, lies in a government of national concord, whose composition and platform would truly reflect the exceptional conditions Mexico finds itself in today.

The government's program should stress two basic goals: profound, substantive political reform, and the type of social reform that a country with Mexico's gaping inequalities is clamoring for.

In a sense, what the group is saying is that whoever wins the election, the actual political outcome should be pretty much the same. As Carlos Fuentes, a founding member of the group, put it, Mexico might end up with a lousy president but a good government doing the right thing.

Many in the group believe that the government should rest on a power-sharing agreement among the three main political parties, the business sector, the intellectual community, nongovernmental organizations and the grass-roots social movement that has sprung up in recent years.

Some policies will have to remain more or less the same—the North American Free Trade Agreement, trade liberalization, privatization and foreign investment. Some have to change—so as to raise taxes on the

wealthy, improve income distribution, increase social and infrastructure spending and make it possible for workers to fight equitably for higher wages.

This arrangement would last for a limited period, perhaps a couple of years, after which Mexican democracy would begin to take root and truly significant, competitive, free and fair elections could be held.

Matters have been left unattended for too long in Mexico. Many members of the Grupo San Angel hold that the country is too polarized, too mistrustful and too bereft of democratic tradition to solve all of its problems with this one election.

It has never been clear to Mexicans that the way to change governments or political systems is through the ballot box. Mostly, things here have changed by other means.

If Sunday's election delivers a victor, and a margin of victory, that only frustrates and deeply disappoints millions, some will follow another road—the one the Zapatistas chose last Jan. 1. The sense of frustration and despair that could quickly engulf Mexico if the Institutional Revolutionary Party wins, clearly or not, could be devastating for the country.

The writer, a political scientist and longtime critic of the government, hosted the first meetings of the Grupo San Angel. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.

The Earth Isn't Flat, and Americans Didn't Have to Invade Japan

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON—August is the traditional month for reflecting on the atomic bomb. Next August, the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will be the occasion for even more reflection. In commemoration, the National Air and Space Museum in Washington is preparing an exhibit.

On display will be more than the Enola Gay, the B-29 that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima. The walls of text and choice of exhibits will display also the degree to which elite American museums, like universities, have fallen to the forces of political correctness and historical revisionism.

The original script for "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and

the End of World War II" drew fierce criticism from veterans, most notably the Air Force Association. Air and Space was forced by that criticism to set up an internal review team that issued a report severely critical of the tone and content of the original script.

Some of the review team's recommended changes have been made, but the original script betrays the ideology and intentions of the curators. It said of the Pacific War endgame, for example, that "for most Americans... it was a war of vengeance. For most Japanese, it was a war to defend their unique culture against Western imperialism."

It is an exhibit with dozens of wrenching photos and touching artifacts from Hiroshima, heavily weighted toward those from women and children. "Missing from this exhibit," noted the review team, "are other representative artifacts belonging to soldiers, factory workers, government officials, etc." This in a museum that sports a German V-2 rocket display accompanied by 13 photographs, exactly one of which shows any victims.

It is an exhibit, in short, that subtly and not so subtly casts the Japanese as victims, the kamikaze pilots as heroes, and the Americans as the vengeful heavy.

Under the heading "Historical controversies," the exhibit asks, "Would the bomb have been dropped on the Germans?" It begins its answer thus: "Some have argued that the United States would never have dropped the bomb on the Germans, because Americans were more reluctant to bomb 'white people' than Asians." Allied reluctance to bomb "white people" will come as news to the survivors of Dresden (Kurt Vonnegut among them). The fact is that the A-bomb was built to be used against Germany. "Some have argued," it says, "that the earth is flat. Some have argued that the Holocaust never happened. We Americans don't give wall space in our national museums to such 'controversies.'"

The essential if undeclared judgment of the authors of this commemoration is that the United States should never have dropped the bomb. Not just because of the amply displayed horror but because other measures—"some combination of blockade, firebombing, an Emperor guarantee, and a Soviet declaration of war"—"would probably have forced a Japanese surrender." ("Would probably" is now changed to "might.")

These kinds of cozy, easy judgments made at the safe distance of 50 years and 7,000 miles have earned the deserved contempt of those like Paul Fussell, author of classic critical studies of World War I and World War II, who

were there. Writing on the 36th anniversary of Hiroshima, in a piece subtitled (quoting William Manchester) "Thank God for the Atomic Bomb," he pointed out the horror and cost of the alternative to the bomb, the planned invasion of Japan.

"On Okinawa, only weeks before Hiroshima, 123,000 Japanese and Americans killed each other. Moreover, 'invasion was not just a hypothetical threat... It was genuinely in train, as I know because I was to be in it.'"

Mr. Fussell was a second lieutenant leading a rifle platoon in Europe, preparing to be shipped to the Pacific for the invasion of Honshu. The bomb meant that "we were going to live, we were going to grow up to adulthood after all"—and so would hundreds of thousands of others, American and Japanese.

The Air and Space commemoration of Hiroshima promises to be an embarrassing amalgam of revisionist hand-wringing and politically correct guilt. What to do? General Paul Tibbets, the man who commanded the Enola Gay, has the right idea: hang the plane in the museum without commentary or slanted context. Display it like Lindbergh's plane, with silent reverence and a few lines explaining what it did and when.

Or forget the whole enterprise and let the Japanese commemorate the catastrophe they brought on themselves.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Pick Up the Key to the Waldheim File

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—The papal knighthood conferred on Kurt Waldheim remains a mystery that can be explained only by Pope John Paul II, who does not. But more important mysteries remain about the former secretary-general of the United Nations. Now and at last Congress has been handed the opportunity to reveal any answers that are within the files of American intelligence.

Representative Carolyn Maloney, Democrat of New York, has just introduced the War Crimes Disclosure Act, H.R. 4995. It would push the Central Intelligence Agency to disclose relevant parts of the Waldheim dossier, which has been locked in its files for decades. If the CIA refuses, for the first time it would have to give some good, specific and explainable reasons.

The mysteries go far beyond the question of what Lieutenant Waldheim of the Wehrmacht knew or did when he was an intelligence officer in the Balkans during World War II.

After the war he lied about his war record, completely hiding his intelligence duty during the German massacres in the Balkans. How many Western and Communist foreign offices and intelligence agencies knew the truth? There is no question that some did. The evidence exists that the Yugoslavs knew for many years, which meant that the Soviet Union and selected other allies did, too.

And it is known that somehow original records of a list of want-

ed alleged war criminals on which his name appeared never surfaced during Western inquiries into Mr. Waldheim's past. Without the deletion of the intelligence record and the war crimes list with his name, the man could never even have been considered as secretary-general.

So the mysteries surrounding the success of that lie, and what relations Mr. Waldheim might have had with countries that kept his secret, involve not just one rather boring man but the conduct of international diplomacy after the war. To boil it down: Who used whom for what?

Any information that exists in U.S. files does not belong to intelligence bureaucrats but to the public. Do we really have to say that so many years after the war?

Yes, the State Department has revealed parts of its files—including the excruciatingly embarrassing fan letters about him that kept coming from the U.S. Embassy in Vienna. They were disclosed to Professor Robert Herzstein of the University of South Carolina. But the CIA refuses to give the public a peek. The agency keeps invoking provisions of the Freedom of Information Act that allow some "national security" and intelligence material to be kept secret.

On May 25 on this page, I reported Mr. Herzstein's belief that the information Act should be amended to deny government agencies the right to conceal in-

formation relating to war crimes. Almost immediately, Representative Maloney began to move. Last year she led members of Congress who urged Argentina to open its own locked files.

So on Wednesday Ms. Maloney and six co-sponsors were ready. They introduced the bill before the House committees on government operations, the judiciary and intelligence. It requires release of information about people who, like Mr. Waldheim, are barred from entry into the United States for war crimes acts committed during World War II. It is not a license to rummage through even their confidential files, but it narrows the "security" provision against disclosure to information that would specifically damage current security or intelligence activities.

And it demands that the government agencies adopt a "reasonably segregable" information standard so that pertinent information not a matter of current security can be separated out from real security matters and made public.

The bill is not likely to come up for a vote until the next Congress. The sponsors can use the time to gather more support. Ms. Maloney, if re-elected, intends to reintroduce the bill immediately. It is an overdue piece of legislation, important to justice and history. The key to the Waldheim file is right there on the table, waiting for Congress to pick it up and use it.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: French in Africa

ROME—The Italian press is just now largely occupied with the question of Tripoli and Morocco, especially with reference to the movements of the French in that quarter. A telegram from Tangier states that France has concentrated at the Moroccan frontier 20,000 men. It is further alleged that the action of the French authorities in sending a Consul to Fez without the authorization of the Sultan has provoked discontent. Despatches from Tripoli declare that France is daily increasing the extent of territory around Tripoli occupied by her forces.

Prince. It is understood that the prince's renunciation is due to a love romance, of which the heroine was Mile. Zizi Lambino, a beautiful girl belonging to the best Roumanian society, who conquered the Prince's heart a year ago.

1944: Russian Thrust

LONDON—[From our New York edition:] Two Russian armies, wheeling northward between Warsaw and the lower border of German East Prussia captured eighty localities today [Aug. 19], and Berlin said that other Soviet troops attacking along the eastern rim of East Prussia had punched out a "breach in major depth" in western Lithuania. The new central drive of the Red armies was on a 100-mile front and the Moscow bulletin also told of improving Russian positions east and northeast of Warsaw.

1919: Kingdom for Love

PARIS—Prince Carol of Roumania, heir-apparent to the throne, has forwarded to his father, King Ferdinand I, a letter renouncing his title of Crown

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ART

Saturday-Sunday
August 20-21, 1994
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The Start of a Revolution in Painting

PARIS — In the late 16th century, an extraordinary development that would change the entire course of Western art took place in the Italian city of Bologna. Without giving up the traditional scenes, biblical or mythological, for

SOURIN MELIKIAN

which they received commissions, three artists from the Carracci family shifted their attention away from the conventions required by the subject to the life and nature that lay behind it.

How the two brothers, Agostino and Annibale Carracci, and their cousin Ludovico, did this in their drawings can be seen at the Louvre, in the Pavillon de Flore, until Sept. 26. Catherine Legrand, the Louvre curator who put together the show of 103 sketches, all drawn from the museum collection, called it "La réforme des trois Carracci." The three Carraccis, she argues, reformed Western painting by looking at antiquity and nature. The new style signaled the end of the Mannerist school, then steeped in decadence.

The magnificent pageant of sketches, many displayed for the first time, makes the case. But it tells another more curious and more gripping story. If the Carraccis looked at real life as no one had done before them in Europe, they confined what they saw to their drawing sheets. What filtered through into their finished paintings was polished up beyond recognition.

The transformation process is illustrated with striking effectiveness by the sketches done for paintings focusing on a single figure, particularly those by Ludovico, who comes out as a far greater artist than has been realized.

One of the most remarkable drawings by Ludovico shows an aging, Franciscan monk kneeling in the dust, his gnarled, arthritic hands spread out with difficulty. The face, half drowned in darkness, bends



"St. Sebastian Thrown Into the Cloaca Maxima" by Ludovico Carracci.

forward to gaze at a very small crucifix left lying around as if looters had just left the place. The expression is one of frozen tired sadness. There are no frills, no background. The portrait is as powerful as it is terse.

It has been used virtually as is in the picture of "St. Francis," now in Rome. But the consequence is lost. The saint kneels in a mountainous landscape. Another monk is praying in the distance. The mise-en-scène is a source of distraction.

Even where no props are added, the vigor of the drawings is lost in the painting through overdramatization. Ludovico's masterpiece is, perhaps, the red chalk study of an old man seated on the ground, shaking with grief as he raises his clenched fists at the sky. His eyes are hardly visible. The furrows coming down along the mouth, the contracted facial muscles, even the toes that seem to grip the ground, are enough to convey the old man's convulsive despair.

The sketch was the model for "St. Peter Repenting," with

minute adjustments — one hand is raised open, the crossed legs do not open so widely. All the tension is gone.

When the sketches are integrated into large composition, the change can border on caricature. A strident study of a youth seen head and shoulders, turning back his head, which he tilts with an ambiguous, half-pleading half-rakish smile, has become an angel floating on a cloud in the picture of "San Rocco" in the church of San Giacomo Maggiore, Bologna. The saint walks below, with a lachrymose expression. Not much of the real life sketched in the study remains here.

BUT it is not just the artifice of the required iconography that accounts for the metamorphosis. In his drawings, including studies for elaborate compositions, the artist operates with a freedom and spontaneity that he cannot, or will not, recapture in the painting. In a study for the "Madonna dei Beggiani" in the Pinacoteca Nazionale, in Bologna, a young

girl raises her hand to present a ewer to Mary with a spring in her movement that has all the alacrity of adolescence. Mary looks down with a happy, slightly impish expression at Jesus, depicted as a real baby, whom she stops from falling off her lap.

This is all gone in the picture. Jesus, in particular, has been changed into an infant-sized adult with curly hair (the baby had none) and searching eyes. The sparkling chirpiness of the first thought is gone.

Agostino's oeuvre reveals an even greater distance between the studies and the paintings. One of the gems in the show is a study of two women in the nude whispering to each other. The bust of another woman in the top corner right looks on with a quizzical expression as she puts her forefinger across her lips as if to urge secrecy. She adds to the lightheartedness of the scene. None of it survives in "The Marriage of Theodora and Peleus," now in Parma. The chatting women, turned into nudes handled in sculptural fashion, appear in a corner of

the composition dominated by a god and goddess in ancient Roman attire. A winged Eros gazes at them. It is all pompous and artificial.

Part of the reason for the distance between the paintings and drawings could be that some of these, now believed to be preparatory studies, may actually have been done freely, for their own sake. Agostino's sketch of a dwarf with a big parrot is executed on the same sheet as a larger figure of a seated woman, probably Mary. There is no connection between the two and this is clearly not a sheet of preliminary sketches. Yet, the dwarf recurs, basically unchanged, in a triple portrait. Agostino must have liked it and picked it up when the need arose.

Annibale carried these free drawings to their highest point. The portrait of an adolescent is a penetrating psychological study. Fresh intelligence, youthful sensitivity, restrained eagerness are conveyed all at once in the red chalk sketch done with care but never used for a painting. The head is tilted back in a posture that goes against conventional portraiture. Its modernity is striking.

So is that of a landscape dashed off in a few strokes and squiggles of the pen dipped in brown ink. A huge human-faced sun disk laughs its way down behind the mountains. The squashed nose, pressed over a slope gives it a surrealist touch.

That vein of fun can recur in the most sophisticated drawings. An unforgettable masterpiece shows the Virgin, hands crossed, head tilted, done in vibrant black curves. On the spur of the moment, Annibale inserted a beaming baby face over her shoulder. The wing of an angel is vaguely suggested. In the finished painting, the Virgin recurs but not the laughing mask. The modernity of the throbbing strokes has been erased.

The Carraccis anticipated the way to modernity in their private works, though they did not see fit to keep it up in their pictures.



Hockney's drawing of Jonathan Silver is in Yorkshire show.

Zooming in on Hockney Show's Drawings Enhanced by Video

By Lawrence Weschler

DAVID HOCKNEY, the great British transplant-Californian artist, is renowned for having created some of the most iconographically vivid and recognizable paintings of the past 30 years — color-saturated evocations of comfort and leisure in the tradition of Matisse, though likewise in thrall to Picasso — but his first love was always drawing and, on occasion, like his masters, he will return to the simple medium of pencil-on-paper with a prodigious vengeance. Such has been the case over the past half year, across which he has created hundreds of drawings of friends and dear friends, the dearest of all these being his dachshund companions Stanley and Boogie. Sixty of these works form the core of a show on view at the 1853 Gallery in the Salts Mill Complex outside his native Bradford in Yorkshire, England (through Sept. 30).

The catalogue for the show is itself remarkable — "perhaps the first color catalogue ever of a black-and-white show," as the artist recently commented.

Before shipping the show, Hockney tacked all 60 of its images on the wall of his studio in the Hollywood Hills above Los Angeles, and then, over the period of an hour, across two continuous takes, slowly scanned the entire lot through the lens of a high-eight, hand-held video camera, weaving in and out for details, contrasts, and long shots. If a drawing can be said to provide the record of an artist's looking at his subject, this video, which Hockney has in the meantime set to music, affords an uncanny record of an artist's looking at his own process of looking.

When it came time to design the catalogue, a few months ago, Hockney simply fed the video through the integrated processing unit of his Canon laser photocopier, freezing on the desired details. As the copies emerged from the machine, however, his assistant sighed as to how they couldn't possibly be used — it was proving impossible to separate out the pinkish, bluish and yellow moiré haze of the video. But Hockney himself didn't seem to mind; in fact, he insisted (characteristically, for he relishes all these sorts

of paradoxes about mechanical reproduction) that the effect was forcing the viewer to gaze upon the underlying drawing all the more intently. (The whole process of designing the catalogue was thereafter accomplished in a single weekend, with finished copies emerging from the presses a mere three weeks later.) "Actually, the volume's not really a catalogue of the show," Hockney suggests. "It's more like the book of the video."

As indeed it is. Take, for example, the two-page spread devoted to Zoe Silver, the daughter of Jonathan Silver, the founding director of the Salts Mill complex (that's him, incidentally, with the beard). The portrait of Zoe, seen, as it were, from a distance, evokes a seemingly blank, somewhat timid, relatively plain teenage girl. But as the camera zooms in, an altogether different, more knowing, more sensual persona emerges. Was this part of what Hockney, looking at her as he drew, saw from the beginning, or does he only notice it now, looking at how he looked? The catalogue is training us, too, in how to see.

SOME of the most affecting drawings are those devoted to Stanley and Boogie — and here the aficionado of Hockney's oeuvre may sense a particularly poignant subtext. Hockney is famously gay, and from the very first, back in the '60s, he was famously at ease with his homosexuality. His work is strewn with images of languorous young men, naked or not, asleep or merely lolling about. The gaze is by turns grasping or cusp — loving, protective, celebratory. But with the advent of AIDS, such images have largely fallen out of Hockney's production — they belong to a world tragically gone by. (Many of those men are now dead.) Hockney himself seems to be much more of that gaze persists and the palpable need for such intimacy, and today it gets lavished on his two dachshund companions. Repeatedly he captures them in languorous postures reminiscent of an earlier time.

Lawrence Weschler is a staff writer with The New Yorker and author of books on, among others, the artists Robert Irwin and David Hockney.

In Italy, a Celebration of U.S. Sculpture

By Susan Lumsden

SERAVEZZA, Italy — First explored by Michelangelo on orders from the Pope, white marbled Monte Altissimo is a logical and beautiful backdrop for the 100th anniversary exhibition of the American National Sculpture Society. Many of the 110 works on exhibit were sculpted from the finest "statuario bianco" that was so desired by the Medici Pope Leo X for his family tombs in nearby Florence.

Other figurative works, like Harry Jackson's equestrian bronze of John Wayne, were cast nearby in the foundries of Pietrasanta and Camaiore. This region of quarries includes kilns for baking terra-cotta, so realistically rendered in the show's tiny portraits by Laura Ziegler who, like Jackson, is a local celebrity.

The fact that so many foreign sculptors pass through and even settle here along the Versilian coast prompted the municipality of Seravezza to invite the National Sculpture Society to

hold its centennial exhibition in the renovated palace of Cosimo I de' Medici.

It is the first exhibition outside the United States and is considered something of a figurative comeback by the National Sculpture Society whose members have created some of the most memorable monuments in the United States, such as the Sherman Memorial by Augustus Saint-Gaudens in Central Park in New York and the presidential profiles by Gutzon Borgum on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota.

"Apart from the public monuments, we have had no venue for a long time," said Stanley Bleifeld, past president of the society and chief curator of the Seravezza show. "In New York until recently, they would look at you aghast if you walked into a gallery and said you were a figurative artist."

"It's not that figurative art was too academic — that can be good — it was simply saying nothing. Now that we've opened our membership to a wider range of sculptors and jurors, including those verging

on abstraction, there's a new vitality."

Indeed, what is most striking is the energy exuding from the amassed human and animal figures. From Toni Bruchert's emerging "Adam" to Richard Kislou's fallen "Wrestler," the exhibition radiates life.

Another problem for sculptors is getting political approval for their work. "Getting a monument through Washington can take years," lamented Bleifeld whose Navy Memorial (1985) was remade several times by politicians. The Vietnam Memorial which started as an ideally abstract black granite wall is another example. "Soldiers had to be included, then wives and children. Then, the nurses wanted in. It's a mess."

"For me, the secret of the Renaissance was the power of great and individual patrons who asked a lot of their artist who, in turn, put out. Society need not be a constraint but a stimulus in forcing you to discover something else."

The exhibition, which runs until Sept. 5, also features 22

photos by David Finn of works by past members like Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, Anna Hyatt Huntington and Harriet Whitney Frishmuth.

The exhibition will be shown in London, Dallas and Utsunomiya, Japan, in 1995.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

New York's Holocaust Museum

By David W. Dunlap
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With 13 years of false starts behind them, the creators of the city's Holocaust memorial say that they will finally be able to start building the museum this fall in Battery Park City, at the tip of Manhattan, overlooking the potent symbols of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty.

Critical new financing — indeed, half the construction cost — will come from the Battery Park City Authority, under a lease that was signed Thursday.

The gray granite museum will cost about \$15 million.

The building's hexagonal shape is meant to symbolize the six million Jews who were killed by the Nazis. Its geometry also recalls the six-pointed Star of David, and thus serves as a reminder that the museum

is devoted as well to the people and culture that survived Hitler's onslaught.

As such, its collection includes the dress issued to Rose Safran in 1944 on her arrival at Auschwitz from Cluj, Romania, and the dress that Franca Bratt Blum made from a bolt of blue-and-white checked cloth given to her by the American liberators of Dachau.

The institution, formally the Living Memorial to the Holocaust-Museum of Jewish Heritage, has about 13,000 artifacts, as well as the videotaped testimonies of 650 Holocaust survivors and audio recordings of another 3,000 survivors.

The museum began its collection in 1984, obtaining many artifacts by donation from the survivors, in and out of New York City. It has been operating in makeshift quarters in an office tower on Madison Avenue. The new building is expected to draw 500,000 visitors a year, said the director, David Altshuler.

"The completion date is late 1996," he said.

Because the New York City Holocaust Memorial Commission, which is developing the project, has changed its plans considerably over the years, it will no longer need the large parcel that it leased in 1986 at the southern end of Battery Park City. Instead, it will build on a much smaller portion of the property closest to the Hudson River shoreline.

The museum has been designed by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo Associates. At the core of the building, Roche said, will be an 85-foot (25-meter) shaft, the memorial itself, rising to a skylight from a pool of still water.

The names of Holocaust victims might be displayed within this shaft. Around the perimeter will be the exhibition spaces, on two levels. "The views from the top gallery are of the Statue of Liberty," Roche said, "the symbol of hope."

BOOKS

A COMEDY OF MURDERS

By George Herman. 355 pages.
\$21.95. Carroll & Graf.

Reviewed by Laurie King

IT is 1498, and the Duke of Milan's court is in bad shape. War threatens over the French border, assassins are within the walls, folk are dropping dead on all sides of the beleaguered duke, and in the midst of it all, standing calm while the storm beats around them, are Maestro Leonardo da Vinci and his young acquaintance, the dwarf Niccolò. (Niccolò is not, the author takes pains to say, actually a dwarf, just short; he is also, unlike the Maestro, heterosexual.)

"A Comedy of Murders," George Herman's second novel,

is a wild ride into farce and intrigue, a sort of "Shogun" meets "A Comedy of Errors" under the aegis of Sherlock Holmes. Leonardo is Holmes of course, arrogant and omniscient and given to enigmatic statements, with Niccolò playing the role of the ever-willing, often bewildered, and eternally naive Watson.

The story begins in a reasonable fashion, with a troupe of commedia dell'arte actors on the one hand, the duke and a party out hunting on the other. Somehow connecting them is an assassination attempt. In the background lurk Louis XII of France and the Borgia Pope Alexander VI, laying a plot against Milan. "War," asserts Leonardo, "is always preceded by a kind of general insanity," and so it proves, as Herman gives himself over to the spirit of the times.

The first warning of the madness to come is in the names. As multisyllabic and thick on the ground as any Russian novel, they may prove difficult for the inattentive or interrupted reader. One actor is called variously Arlecchino (his stage character),

Corio (his own surname), or Simone (his first name). The Duke of Milan is Ludovico/Sforza/Il Moro. Even Herman seems to find his plethora of characters slippery: The falconer's associate, Mino Spinolo, is later referred to as a carpenter and then a kitchen worker, and the author overlooks one or two bodies along the way.

Herman's difficulty in keeping track of his corpses is understandable, given the sheer numbers. After 20 deaths he does not even bother to identify them, but by that time the dead are stacked like cordwood: kitchen maids and cardinals, army officers and spies, incompetent assassins, gentlemen and courtiers. And the variety of methods! They are poisoned and stabbed, strangled and defenestrated, drowned in a cesspit and in a moat and in a horse trough, crushed by a marble block and a huge cross and the clapper of a church bell, stomped by a stallion, eaten by rats, smothered in bird droppings, swallowed by a snake and torn to pieces by falcons.

The convoluted plot seems bent on driving the duke, if not the reader, mad. The answers to the two central mysteries being investigated by Leonardo and Niccolò are all but lost in the stampede. Of course, the facts of history determine how a historical novel has to end, even if storytelling suffers. (Although why a tale set in 1498 that refers to chocolates, thermometers and centimeters should concern itself with historicity is difficult to say.)

But heavens, this is not a mystery! This is farce, a grand and sweeping mockery of the darker side of human affairs, when one murder begets 10, when the pope's son makes war on a rightful ruler, and when, finally, only the commedia fool has the sense to see what is going on. The theme of Herman's story is absurdity and excess, and that is precisely what the reader gets.

Laurie King, who writes mystery novels, some of them historical, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Can't Shake High Rate Jitters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks finished mixed Friday as concern that higher interest rates would stymie corporate earnings offset a rally in technology stocks sparked by International Business Machines' run to a 52-week high.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.32 point, to

Big Board stock, rising 1/4 to 6 1/2% in step with Mexico's Bolsa stock index before presidential elections in that country.

In over-the-counter trading, Autodesk surged 8 1/4 to 58 after it said strong overseas sales had produced higher-than-expected second-quarter earnings. The maker of computer designing and drafting products also said it would launch its Release 13 AutoCAD program on time in October.

Mississippi Chemical closed at 16 3/16 after the company's initial public offering of 5,080,000 shares was priced Thursday at 15 for sale by an underwriting group led by Wertheim Schroder.

Snapple Beverage fell 1 1/16 to 13 1/16. The company's shares have lost 33 percent since Aug. 2, when it reported lower-than-expected second-quarter earnings.

MGI Pharma, a biotechnology company, fell 1/4 to 7 1/4 after it said third-quarter revenue would be less than expected because of an aggressive consumer sampling program that has many of the company's customers using the product for free.

(Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. Stocks

3,755.11, but gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond edged up 2/32 point, to 100 6/32, taking the yield to 7.48 percent, down from 7.49 percent Thursday. But bond prices recovered from steeper losses, which helped underpin stock prices.

IBM jumped 1/4 to 68 1/4, a 52-week high, in active trading after an analyst at S.G. Warburg raised his price target on the stock. Merrill Lynch raised its earnings outlook for IBM on Thursday.

Telefonos de Mexico, which trades in American depositary receipts, was the most active

Trade and Other Issues Still Nag U.S. Currency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark for a third straight day Friday amid worries about the trade deficit and concern that the currency would not be supported by rising U.S. interest rates or falling German rates.

Trading was directionless and uninspired. Dealers, how-

ing of the trade deficit. Avinash Persaud, an economist at J.P. Morgan, said the Japanese trade surplus probably would depress the dollar "at least until the start of 1995."

The dollar is also being undermined by expectations that U.S. interest rates will remain steady for some time. "There's unlikely to be any further interest-rate support for several months," said Tony Norfield, treasury economist at ABN Amro Bank.

The Bundesbank's decision to leave German interest rates unchanged after its meeting Thursday led investors to expect the dollar will not gain support from any cut in German rates for at least another two weeks.

The U.S. currency took a large tumble to 5.2745 French francs from 5.3005 francs Thursday, but barely lost to 1.2955 Swiss francs from 1.2965 francs. The pound was stable at \$1.5490 from \$1.5491.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Foreign Exchange

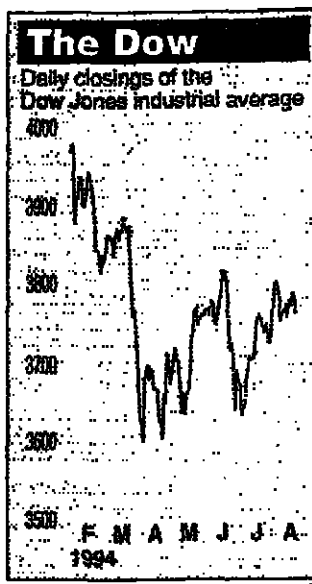
ever, forecast a sharper attack on the dollar next week.

The dollar finished at 1.5397 DM, down from 1.5437 DM on Thursday, but held its own against the yen, ending at 98.68 yen, up from 98.60 yen.

"People are pretty bearish," said Hugh Walsh, a dealer at ING Capital Markets. "This is a bear market, without discussion," said Marie Owens Thomson at Midland Global Markets.

A Barclays Bank economist, Peter Luxton, said the market concentrated on U.S.-Japanese trade relationships a day after the announcement of a wide-

Via Associated Press Aug. 19



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	68 1/4	67 3/4	68 1/4	+1/4
Microsoft	52 1/2	51 3/4	52 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	45 1/2	44 3/4	45 1/2	+1/4
Intel	38 1/2	37 3/4	38 1/2	+1/4
Motorola	35 1/2	34 3/4	35 1/2	+1/4
Comcast	32 1/2	31 3/4	32 1/2	+1/4
Verizon	28 1/2	27 3/4	28 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	25 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/2	+1/4
WorldCom	22 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	+1/4
Qwest	18 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	52 1/2	51 3/4	52 1/2	+1/4
Oracle	45 1/2	44 3/4	45 1/2	+1/4
Intel	38 1/2	37 3/4	38 1/2	+1/4
Motorola	35 1/2	34 3/4	35 1/2	+1/4
Comcast	32 1/2	31 3/4	32 1/2	+1/4
Verizon	28 1/2	27 3/4	28 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	25 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/2	+1/4
WorldCom	22 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2	+1/4
Qwest	18 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15 1/2	14 3/4	15 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+1/4
JP Morgan	115 1/2	114 3/4	115 1/2	+1/4
Bank of America	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/2	+1/4
Wells Fargo	105 1/2	104 3/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Citigroup	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/2	+1/4
First Union	95 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	+1/4
Bank One	90 1/2	89 3/4	90 1/2	+1/4
Capital One	85 1/2	84 3/4	85 1/2	+1/4
USAA	80 1/2	79 3/4	80 1/2	+1/4
MetLife	75 1/2	74 3/4	75 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234,567	120 1/2	119 3/4	120 1/2	+1/4
AMEX	123,456	115 1/2	114 3/4	115 1/2	+1/4
OTC	12,345	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3745.50	3743.25	3741.51	-0.32
Trans	194.25	194.00	193.57	-0.20
Util	187.25	187.00	186.57	-0.20
Comp	1304.13	1303.34	1299.79	-2.07

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	453.54	454.04	+0.50
Technology	321.15	321.24	+0.09
Finance	45.40	45.40	0.00
SP 500	454.57	454.57	+0.51
SP 100	453.28	453.17	+0.81

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	264.00	264.00	+0.20
Industrials	317.13	317.13	+0.20
Technology	214.00	214.00	+0.20
Finance	214.00	214.00	+0.20

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	742.85	742.85	+1.44
Technology	777.87	777.87	+1.44
Finance	752.14	752.14	+1.44
Trans	752.14	752.14	+1.44

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	454.54	454.54	+1.00
Industrials	454.54	454.54	+1.00
Technology	454.54	454.54	+1.00
Finance	454.54	454.54	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Years	77.79	77.79	77.79	-0.07
10 Years	101.78	101.78	101.78	-0.08

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	115.00	+0.00
Declined	115.00	-0.00
Unchanged	115.00	0.00
New Issues	115.00	0.00
New Lists	115.00	0.00

AMEX Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	115.00	+0.00
Declined	115.00	-0.00
Unchanged	115.00	0.00
New Issues	115.00	0.00
New Lists	115.00	0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	115.00	+0.00
Declined	115.00	-0.00
Unchanged	115.00	0.00
New Issues	115.00	0.00
New Lists	115.00	0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Aluminum	1.44	1.44	0.00
Copper	1.44	1.44	0.00
Gold	1.44	1.44	0.00
Iron Ore	1.44	1.44	0.00
Lead	1.44	1.44	0.00
Nickel	1.44	1.44	0.00
Platinum	1.44	1.44	0.00
Silver	1.44	1.44	0.00
Tin	1.44	1.44	0.00
Zinc	1.44	1.44	0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (High Grade)	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	0.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
LEAD	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
NICKEL	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
PLATINUM	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
SILVER	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
TIN	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
ZINC	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00

Metals

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (High Grade)	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	0.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
LEAD	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
NICKEL	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
PLATINUM	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
SILVER	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
TIN	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
ZINC	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00

Financial

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING (LIBF)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
3-MONTH EURO (LIBF)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
3-MONTH JPY (LIBF)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
3-MONTH CHF (LIBF)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
3-MONTH AUD (LIBF)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00

Stock Indexes

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE 100 (Index)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
NYSE 500 (Index)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
NYSE 1000 (Index)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
NYSE 1500 (Index)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
NYSE 2000 (Index)	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00

Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

RESUMED

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

INCREASED

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

REGULAR

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Community Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

INDUSTRIALS

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (High Grade)	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	0.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
LEAD	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
NICKEL	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
PLATINUM	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
SILVER	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
TIN	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00
ZINC	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00	0.00

FOKKER: Investors Bail Out of Unprofitable Dutch Airplane Maker

Continued from Page 7

ny could pull out of Fokker's prospects would be very grim, said Michael Molenaar of the Robeco investment fund.

The deterioration at Fokker shows that demand for regional jets is not yet strong enough to halt the price erosion fueled by years of overproduction, analysts said. Airlines cautiously riding economic recovery are aiming to make the most efficient use of existing fleets.

But analysts said this had been largely washed away by a

"I think DASA will stop pouring more money into Fokker if it doesn't become profitable by 1996," said Corne Landenberg at Bank Labouchere. Fokker has predicted it would return to profit by 1996.

Deutsche Aerospace has already injected 1.0 billion guilders into Fokker since buying its holding from the Dutch government last year.

Fokker has already warned that it plans "more than one" claim on its shareholders to re-

cord loss of 460 million guilders since the beginning of 1993.

Mr. Molenaar said Fokker was far from meeting its capital needs. It needs at least 4.0 billion more guilders to develop a new aircraft type, the Fokker 130 — a "stretched" version of its 100-seat Fokker 100 — he said.

Fokker has already warned that it plans "more than one" claim on its shareholders to re-

pay Deutsche Aerospace's latest injection — a 600 million guilders subordinated loan.

But Mr. Brakenhoff said most investors had already had more than their fill of problems at Fokker and refused even to consider investing in the company.

Analysts said they still hoped that orders for 35 aircraft booked by Fokker in the first half year could help revitalize it.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

EUROPE

Lufthansa Returns To Profit and Says Dividend Is Likely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG said Friday it had returned to profit in the first half of 1994 and was confident it would be able to pay a dividend for the first time in four years.

The airline said it earned 105 million Deutsche marks (\$68 million) in the half, reversing a loss of 221 million DM in the 1993 first half, helped by rising passenger and freight traffic.

It said revenue from flight operations rose 11 percent from the year-earlier period but did not give specific figures.

"These are the first positive results Lufthansa has reported for the first six months since 1989," Germany's national airline said.

The company has not paid a dividend on its preferred shares since 1990 and on its ordinary shares since 1989.

The airline said its promising first half had led it to revise upward its predictions for the whole year.

"At the start of the year, we were talking of breaking even," the airline said. "In May, the prospect of reporting positive operating results emerged into the realm of possibility."

"I think Lufthansa is the biggest turnaround story in the airline industry right now," said

Klaus Röpke, a German equities analyst with James Capel & Co. "I think they have made many improvements on the cost side that are now paying off."

But investors appeared unimpressed with the results, sending the airline's shares down to 214.80 DM from 215.50.

Lufthansa said its flights were up 7.5 percent from a year earlier, labor and fuel costs were down, and productivity was up 17.8 percent after 3,728 jobs were eliminated.

The airline's earnings were lifted by surprisingly strong growth in freight cargo, which analysts said was another sign of Europe's economic recovery.

Lufthansa's freight tonnage rose nearly 18 percent in the second quarter, to 664,000 metric tons, the company said. Cargo sales rose nearly 11 percent through June.

The number of passengers carried by Lufthansa Group rose 3 percent, to 17.6 million. The parent carrier, Lufthansa AG, reported a 0.2 percent increase, to 14 million passengers.

The company said it had absorbed a price erosion in air traffic in recent years by tightly controlling costs and by taking other, unspecified "steps in the market and product."

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Commerzbank's Profitable Course

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — From the window of his plainly furnished high-rise office, Martin Kohlhausen, chief executive of Commerzbank AG, can see the skyscrapers belonging to his bigger rivals, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG.

"We're only interested in profit-oriented growth," he said. "We don't mind if we're the third or fourth-biggest bank."

And that's fortunate, because over the past few years a third competitor, Munich-based Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, has ousted Commerzbank from third place among Germany's largest commercial banks.

But investors and analysts are not especially concerned because profit, not volume, has been the focus of Mr. Kohlhausen's strategy for Commerzbank since he took the helm in May 1991. "Kohlhausen really deserves the credit for what has been quite an improvement in underlying profitability," said Bryan Crossley, analyst at Hoare Govett Ltd. in London.

Last year, Commerzbank, which has assets of 285.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$184 billion), posted net profit of 586.4 million DM, a 40 percent increase from

the adjusted figure for 1992. Bayerische Vereinsbank, by comparison, posted net of 584.3 million DM in 1993 on assets of 289.2 billion DM.

As with other German banks, earnings were lifted by income from own-account trading, which soared in buoyant stock and bond markets last year. But analysts saw more fundamental improvement.

"Risk provisions came down, and profits moved ahead quite a lot," said Ian McEwan, an analyst at Merrill Lynch Europe in London.

But Commerzbank's half-year results disappointed analysts. The bank said operating profit, which is before taxes but includes risk provisions and trading income, fell 23 percent.

Analysts said they expected the full year to be better.

"Commerzbank often performs better in the second half than the first," said Thomas Pergande, an analyst at Vereins & Westbank AG in Hamburg, a unit of Bayerische Vereinsbank. "I could imagine an improvement in the next six months."

Mr. Kohlhausen has confounded the skeptics who said he was the wrong man to succeed Walter Seipp, his brain, extroverted predecessor.

His career track has been unconventional.

The chief executives of most big German banks rose through the ranks. But Mr. Kohlhausen is a veritable job-hopper, coming to Commerzbank after working at Westdeutsche Landesbank, Girozentrale AG, Lloyds Bank PLC and Deutsche Bank.

Mr. Kohlhausen, 58, also is the only head of a big German bank who has lived and worked abroad, in Tokyo and New York, and he keeps an unusually low profile for such a powerful figure.

"You hear a lot about Hilmar Kopper and other chief executives," Mr. Crossley said. "Kohlhausen is a bit of a dark horse. He's only ever quoted in specific references to Commerzbank."

But Commerzbank's half-year results disappointed analysts. The bank said operating profit, which is before taxes but includes risk provisions and trading income, fell 23 percent.

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"Commerzbank often performs better in the second half than the first," said Thomas Pergande, an analyst at Vereins & Westbank AG in Hamburg, a unit of Bayerische Vereinsbank. "I could imagine an improvement in the next six months."

Sweden Relieved at Opposition's Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The opposition Social Democratic Party said Friday it would cut 61 billion kronor (\$8 billion) from the country's budget over the next four years if it won the elections scheduled for Sept. 18.

The opposition party's election platform relieved financial markets, which had been buffeted by rumors about the manifesto to all week. The dollar weakened

to 7.6814 krona from 7.8431, and most stock prices rose.

The SX general index closed up 7.64 points, or 0.55 percent, at 1,405.95, while the SX16 blue-chip index closed up 9.37, or 0.63 percent, at 1,494.40. But the Allshare index slipped 0.49 percent, to 1,894.12.

Although the Social Democrats released their platform after the markets closed, details

of the manifesto were leaked throughout the day.

But the opposition plan is not likely to have an extended calming effect on financial markets, said Daniel Cullen, a Scandinavian analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc.

"The Social Democrats are not doing enough to show financial markets that the problem is being addressed," he said. "This means the turbulence in bonds could continue up to the election."

Sweden's budget deficit has been the key political issue since July 1, when Björn Wahlroth, chief executive of Scandinavia's largest insurer, Skandia AB, said he would boycott Swedish bonds until politicians brought debt under control.

The state debt currently stands at about 1.27 trillion kronor, and the budget deficit for the year to June 30, 1995 is projected at 160 billion kronor.

The bond boycott caused a plunge in government bonds and the krona. Swedish politicians have since been unable to

agree on any concrete measures to curb the state debt, mostly because of preparations for the general elections.

The Social Democrats' plan calls for budget cuts of 33.6 billion kronor, mostly by eliminating some welfare benefits, and 2.4 billion kronor of tax increases.

"The savings total is good news," Mr. Cullen said. "But it's bad news that it's spread out over four years."

The largest measure in the savings plan was a new means of financing health insurance, projected to increase revenue by 15.0 billion kronor.

The Social Democrats proposed saving 9 billion kronor by increasing payments such as unemployment benefits and pensions by half the rate of inflation rather than the full rate, as is now the case.

Once the budget deficit falls below 100 billion kronor, the payments would rise to 80 percent of inflation.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3500	2000
2200	3400	1900
2100	3300	1800
2000	3200	1700
1900	3100	1600
1800	3000	1500
1700	2900	1400
1600	2800	1300
1500	2700	1200
1400	2600	1100
1300	2500	1000
1200	2400	900
1100	2300	800
1000	2200	700
900	2100	600
800	2000	500
700	1900	400
600	1800	300
500	1700	200
400	1600	100
300	1500	0
200	1400	0
100	1300	0
0	1200	0

Very briefly:

- French industrial production fell in June after five months of growth, as demand fell for cars and consumer goods.
- Britain's trade deficit with countries outside the European Union was smaller than expected, at £418 million (\$647 million), in July.
- Norsk Hydro AS said it reached an outline agreement with Texaco Inc. to merge oil-products marketing companies in Denmark and Norway.
- Ford-Werke AG, a unit of Ford Motor Co., said pretax profit jumped 158 percent, to 250 million Deutsche marks (\$161.3 million), in the first six months of the year from 97 million DM a year earlier. Sales were up 11.2 percent.
- Compagnie Générale des Eaux SA said sales rose to 38.1 billion French francs (\$7 billion) in the second quarter from 37.2 billion francs a year earlier. First-half sales rose 2.3 percent.
- Eurotunnel SA sales were 19.38 million French francs in the second quarter, the company said. The figures relate to revenue since the partial start of commercial operations on May 16.
- Banco Santander SA confirmed reports in the financial daily Expansion that it had sold a 1.47 percent stake in Banco Español de Crédito SA. It did not identify the buyer.
- Pechiney International and Vitro of Mexico have reached agreement in principle to manufacture and distribute aluminum beverage cans in Mexico and Central America.
- Swiss producer prices rose 0.1 percent in July from June, while the import price index rose 0.4 percent.
- West German industry in June was operating at 82.3 percent of capacity, compared with 80.3 percent in March.

AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFX

Saab-Scania Returned to Profit in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Saab-Scania AB has returned to profitability, the Swedish automobile and aircraft maker announced Friday.

The company said it had net profit of 819 million kronor (\$104 million) in the first half of this year, reversing a loss of 271 million kronor in the first half of 1993.

Saab predicted it would have a profit for the full year as well. Last year, it had a loss of 531 million kronor.

Group sales rose 22 percent in the first six months, to 14.5 billion kronor.

The company's Saab Automobile AB unit posted its first quarterly profit since

it became an independent company and the U.S. automaker General Motors Corp. acquired 50 percent in 1990. In the second quarter, it earned 189 million kronor, as sales rose 26 percent.

"This is extremely gratifying," said Peter Salzer, Saab Automobile's vice president for public affairs. "This shows that the very painful effort we made is paying off."

In the past four years, the carmaker's work force has been cut by more than half, to just under 8,000. The company also cut the number of employee working hours needed to build a car from more than 100 in 1990 to 45 in 1993.

Saab predicts it will produce more

than 90,000 cars this year, compared with an earlier prediction of 88,000. Saab's break-even level is 83,000 vehicles, Mr. Salzer said.

Sales at the Scania truck division rose 35 percent, to 11.02 billion kronor, boosted by a 10 percent rise in the European truck market so far this year.

Scania predicts that between 130,000 and 135,000 heavy trucks will be sold in Western Europe this year, compared with 114,000 last year.

Truck demand in Brazil this year has risen 25 percent, and in Argentina it has increased 80 percent. Demand also is rising in Southeast Asia and Australia.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters, AFX)

KOREA: Foreign Automakers Face Hidden and Not-So-Hidden Barriers

Continued from Page 7

automobiles in 1993, including commercial vehicles; exports totaled 639,000, a 40 percent increase from the year before.

With an expected jump of 15.6 percent in 1994, total production will rise to 2.37 million units — making South Korea's auto industry the world's fifth biggest, trailing only the United States, Japan, Germany and France.

Analysts say the South Korean makers — led by Hyundai Motor Co., Kia Motors Corp. and Daewoo Corp. — plan to invest billions of dollars to expand output to 4 million units by 2000 and to develop overseas dealer networks.

In response to pressure from foreign automakers, who hope to have 5 percent of the market by 2000, Seoul announced a plan in June to improve Western companies' access.

Japanese car companies, however, whose exports of components and licensing fees make up the biggest share of Seoul's wide trade deficit with Tokyo, will continue to be banned, most likely for several years.

Seoul agreed to cut the tariff on foreign autos to 8 percent from 10 percent and to abolish a 15 percent tax on luxury cars priced above 70 million won (\$87,000). It also promised to

eliminate restrictions on floor space at sales outlets and to permit Western companies to advertise their products on television during prime time.

The South Korean government also took the unusual step of publicly stating that citizens who buy foreign automobiles will not be singled out for tax audits — something alleged by foreign car companies but denied by the government.

Although welcomed, the moves were dismissed as inadequate. "The perception that Koreans shouldn't buy imports has been reinforced over the years in the Korean psyche and in the press, so the statement that buying a foreign car doesn't put one at risk is going to take a few years to sink in," Mr. Jerome said.

The bigger problem is that even if South Korean consumers wanted to buy foreign cars, there would be few opportunities for them to do so now. Western carmakers distribute their vehicles mostly through independent dealerships, but in South Korea these companies are small, each with fewer than 20 outlets nationwide.

South Korea's three big car companies, which operate hundreds of showrooms across the country, own their dealer networks. They too are unhappy

with the situation, preferring instead to have a group of independent dealers that would allow the carmakers to conserve their cash and energies for manufacturing, rather than marketing. But having invested in the networks, they are reluctant to open them up to competing vehicles from foreign makers.

Kia Motors, for example, has rebuffed a proposal by Ford Motor Co., which owns 10 percent of the Korean company, to set up a jointly held dealer network to market Ford vehicles, including the subcompact Fiesta built by Kia. Ford, which owns 25 percent of Mazda, set

up a similar network in Japan in 1981.

"We're giving Ford's proposal serious consideration, but any decision could take two or three years," Kia's chairman, Kim Sun Hong, said in an interview. A positive response, he said, hinged on further deregulation that would give small and medium-sized entrepreneurs easier access to financing, allowing them to set up their own dealerships.

"Foreign car companies would be smart to tie up with the chaebol to set up dealer networks," he added.

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Herald Tribune

THE REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

Musing On Money and Big Muscles

BE the medium The World Cup, the World Championship of Basketball or The Super Bowl, to name just a few high-profile contests, the world's universal language has become that of sport. And sports are about nothing, as the current professional baseball strike in the United States well demonstrates, if not about money.

What piques the interest of this column, as the strike brings the issue to the fore, is just how much money athletes earn today. The figures warrant the scrutiny, perhaps the wonder, of people who think that a salary of say, \$300,000 per year — or even of \$200,000 or \$100,000 — represents an extremely fortunate level of affluence.

According to Forbes magazine, the highest-salaried professional athlete, of 1993 in a team sport was Reggie White, a defensive lineman for football's Green Bay Packers, whose \$9 million annual compensation worked out to \$562,500 per game during the regular season. In second place was Ryne Sandberg of baseball's Chicago Cubs, who earned \$7.1 million for playing second base. Next was Emmitt Smith, a running back for football's Dallas Cowboys, who made \$7 million, or a tidy \$437,500 per game.

These, of course, are just a few major stars. But in the National Basketball Association, the average salary is about \$1.3 million per year, and in U.S. major league baseball, about \$1.2 million. Baseball's median salary is \$500,000.

While it's difficult to comprehend such enormous compensation being paid for expertise at tasks such as shooting a ball through a hoop, hitting a ball with a bat, or smashing into people, the phenomenon exists because the laws of supply and demand have created it.

The question, perhaps, is if that says anything about the qualities that present society values most and is willing to support to such an extraordinary level. Is it pure physical strength? Grace? Determination? In-your-face machismo?

Whatever the true answer, finding it might have a value of its own. P.C.

International Health Plans Vying for Growing Legion of Expatriates

By Barbara Wall

THE growth in the number of both tourists and business people spending extended periods of time outside their country of residence has placed new focus on international health care plans, say experts in the field.

The reasons to seek a plan which offers coverage for accidents or illnesses which occur abroad, many add, are evident enough. First, policies purchased in one's country of residence frequently limit coverage to medical expenses incurred while in that country.

Second, and equally important, the cost of medical treatment is soaring everywhere, not just in the United States where health care reform is second only to crime as a major political issue. Indeed, in most countries medical inflation continues to outstrip broad indexes of consumer price inflation. That means that even a relatively short stay in a hospital can be financially crippling if you are not covered.

A spokesman for the U.K.-based international health insurer Medicare said, for example, that a claimant recently spent a few weeks in a hospital in Singapore following a road accident, running up a bill of over \$15,000.

"Costs can assume nightmare proportions for prolonged illnesses," the spokesman said. "Another claimant, who was diagnosed as having cancer of the colon while working in the United Arab Emirates has so far received treatment to the tune of \$104,000."

Most hospitals will treat emergency cases regardless of whether or not the patient can pay immediately. But even that can be of small comfort if the hospital is poorly equipped or lacks qualified staff, conditions which frequently occur in remote locations. In extreme cases, emergency evacuation can be the only alternative. If that service is included in one's insurance package, it can often be arranged swiftly.

According to Michael Kelly, president of International S.O.S. Assistance in Philadelphia, which specializes in emergency evacuation services, the majority of evacuations are the result of trauma due to accidents. "In Asia, for example, orthopedic trauma-related injuries result in twice as many evacuations as do infectious diseases, cardiovascular and digestive problems," he said.

In a recent week which was fairly typical, Mr. Kelly said, International S.O.S.

International Health Care

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HMO shares
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Medical emergencies abroad

Assistance rushed a female scuba diver suffering from decompression sickness from Mexico to Houston, evacuated a man with appendicitis from Siberia to Helsinki, and speeded a woman suffering from a brain hemorrhage from Turkey to Boston.

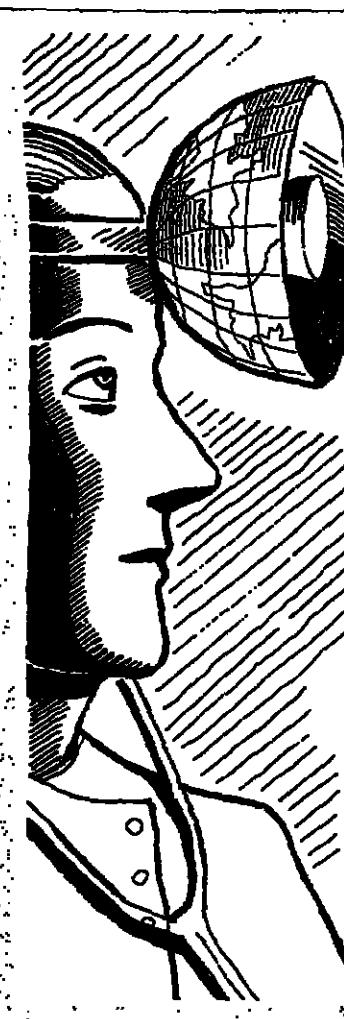
Private Patients Plan, an international health concern based in the United Kingdom, deals with about four or five emergency evacuation cases a month. "While this sounds like a fairly small number, it is a vital service for the people involved," commented Philip Healey, head of the company's marketing and sales operations. PPP also offers a compassionate travel facility which pays for a relative or friend to travel with the patient at all times.

Most expatriates, of course, recognize the need for some form of health insurance while overseas, but some analysts say that a surprising number have inadequate coverage. "People tend to view insurance as something which can be stunted on, because the likelihood is that it will not be needed," said David Pryor, director of ExpaCare, another U.K.-based global health insurer, echoing a view expressed by physicians and independent observers as well. "As far as health is concerned, it is not worth cutting corners."

If one is living in a country where the cost of health care is among the highest, it is worth considering paying a higher premium to get the requisite level of cover, analysts say. Indeed, if one resides in Singapore or Hong Kong, for example, which are notoriously expensive locales for medical treatment, a policy which limits the maximum annual cover to around \$100,000 could prove quite insufficient.

Those researching which international policy might best suit them are also advised to examine geographic restrictions. Many providers offer staggered premium structures with relatively low fees for coverage that excludes expenses incurred in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean, and much higher fees for truly global coverage.

One benefit of the growing number of people traveling and working abroad,



International Health Care Plans

Premiums and coverage for specified age brackets, converted to U.S. dollars at current rates.

	Annual Premium	Maximum coverage	Age bracket
British United Provident Association			
Essential	\$434	\$1,575	30-39
Lifeline	\$604	\$2,094	30-39
Gold	\$726	\$2,512	30-39
ExpaCare			
Essential	\$588	\$1,881	30-44
Complete	\$666	\$2,815	30-44
Medicare			
International	\$616	\$1,586	40-44
Executive International	\$859	\$2,505	40-44
Private Patients Plan			
Basic	\$588	N.A.	40-44
Standard	\$826	\$1,818	40-44
Comprehensive	\$1,038	\$2,273	40-44
Prestige	\$1,433	\$2,938	40-44
International Medical Group	From \$654 to \$1,024 based on deductible. Worldwide coverage.	\$1,000,000	30-39 (male)
International S.O.S. Assistance	For emergency evacuation and repatriation. Annual premium is \$340.		All

(*) Also excludes the Caribbean.
Telephone Numbers: B.U.P.A. - (44-71) 553,9212;
ExpaCare - (44-483) 740090; Medicare - (44-71) 616,2608; P.P.P. - (44-892) 515167, L.M.G. - (1) 212,268,5488;
Int'l S.O.S. - (1) 215,244,1500.

International Herald Tribune

however, is that health insurance policies are becoming increasingly sophisticated and price sensitive. Nowadays, coverage is available for just about anything — including injuries sustained in war zones — and it needn't cost a fortune.

Standard products which offer coverage for hospital services, emergency evacuation and local ambulance services start at around \$400 per year. "There is little point in opting for an elaborate policy if you are based somewhere like Nigeria, where medical facilities are pretty basic," said Mr. Pryor. "You will need to ensure that the policy covers you for medical evacuation."

Most of the so-called "executive" insurance packages offer outpatient coverage. This may include dental treatment, optical expenses and general practitioner costs, or could just be limited to outpatient hospital services. Make sure to check the fine print. Many policies ask the insured to pay an extra charge for outpatient treatment and other add-ons, but such coverage may still be worth having, analysts say, if it covers medical expenses for one's children as well.

Finding the right policy can be time consuming, but it is worth researching the market thoroughly before taking the

plunge, experts say. As well as comparing benefits and prices, check the method of reimbursement. And do not assume that the insurer will pay the doctor or hospital directly. Costs may have to be paid out of pocket before an insurance claim can be filled out and processed.

If fees must be paid up front, and that is frequent particularly with relatively small claims, analysts suggest asking if reimbursement can be made in the currency of one's choice. Depending on exchange rate fluctuations, it might be advantageous to receive reimbursement in sterling or U.S. dollars rather than in the country where the expenses are incurred.

Executive Benefits Shrinking as Care Costs Rise

By Aline Sullivan

FAT SALARIES and generous perks used to be *de rigueur* for the expatriate executive. Employers believed that they could post their best people abroad only by offering irresistible packages, including comprehensive medical coverage.

But those days are over, say employee-benefits consultants. For one thing, companies are finding that executives can be convinced to relocate abroad more easily, with far fewer enticements. At the same time, freezing or cutting medical insurance benefits is proving a valuable way for companies to cut costs.

"Expatriate executives used to get the best of everything," said Bob Heitzman, director of international benefits and compensation consulting for auditing firm Ernst & Young in New York. "That has become less true in recent years. Companies are trying to cut down on costs by getting their employees into the local health systems as fast as possible."

For the executive, that may not be such a bad thing. In many European countries, the national health care systems offer benefits superior to the scope of the average private insurance policy. Most major surgery analysts say, is paid for by public-sector insurance, leaving private a private policy to pick up the tab for preventative screenings and other care. Many executives returning home after a stint in Europe are surprised to discover that they never needed their private insurance.

Nevertheless, most executives expect more from their employers. The prospect of waiting hours in the waiting room of a European public health clinic or months for a non-essential operation does little to soothe executive stress. And relying on the local health care systems in the developing world — or forgoing private insurance in North America, for that matter — is tantamount to madness in the eyes of many expatriates.

Arranging the appropriate health care policy can be an onerous task for both the executives and their employers. Coverage will depend not only on the employee's destination, but also on his or her nationality and on the amount of travel expected during the duration of the policy.

Satisfying these requirements isn't cheap, particularly at the level appropriate for the so-called executive policies. Soaring insurance premiums have encouraged many multinational companies to underwrite their own health insurance policies for expatriate employees. Insurance companies are engaged only as policy administrators.

"Most companies in the U.S. with a lot of expatriate workers are providing their own medical insurance," said Mr. Heitzman. "They only purchase special international medical policies if the employee is going to a country where the local health facilities are not satisfactory."

In such cases, the in-house cover is often topped up by emergency rescue policies with companies such as International S.O.S. Assistance in Philadelphia and International Health Insurance in Denmark. Both companies offer a wide range of medical and emergency assistance aimed at expatriate executives and tourists remaining abroad for extended periods of time.

Other, smaller companies often cover their executives with expatriate or third-country national policies from multinational insurance pools such as American International Group, Swiss Life, John Hancock or Aetna Generali.

So, what are the perks of executive status? Health insurance policies geared to expatriate executives typically include higher levels of overall coverage than standard policies, often over \$1 million.

Also on offer are disability insurance and benefits like dental and optical treatment. Travel and emergency transport insurance, excluded from many employee health care policies, are often attached to executive policies. Other perks include

prescription costs, home nursing and outpatient treatment.

"This level of cover can be very comforting for expatriates," said Paul O'Grady, marketing manager at Private Patients Plan, the second largest private health insurer in Britain after British United Provident Association. "It is also a very individual choice. We are finding that more and more people are choosing the health care products they want and are getting reimbursed by their companies."

Others aren't so lucky. Increasingly, expatriate executives can find themselves paying substantial sums out of their own pockets for a high level of care for themselves and their spouses and children.

A recent survey by the benefits consultancy arm of the auditing firm Price Waterhouse revealed that 32 percent of the 200 multinationals questioned required employees to participate in the cost of their own medical insurance while abroad.

"Companies are trying to cut costs and many will use local facilities wherever possible," said Mari Simpson of Price Waterhouse's expatriate compensation and benefits consultancy. "Another option is for companies to limit the level of coverage they provide and allow employees to contribute to any extra. It is all part of a trend to cutting back on expatriate benefits."

That trend is even more noticeable among companies sending their employees to the United States, where the premiums charged by foreign insurers for expatriate medical expenses insurance reflect the high cost of health care.

In the long term, say analysts, substantial cuts in the costs of health care benefits for expatriate executives based in North America or the developing world won't be possible for most companies unless significant changes are made in the health care systems of these countries.

In Europe, observers add, further cost cuts are more feasible, so the waiting rooms of Europe's public health clinics may become even more crowded over the short term.

Service in Demand: Finding English-Speaking Doctors

FINDING an English-speaking physician for Americans, Britons and other native English speakers afflicted with medical problems in foreign lands was once very much a hit-or-miss proposition. Now, high demand from consumers has spawned referral services which make such an endeavor much easier.

Perhaps best-known among such services is that offered by American Express. Under its Global Assist program, American Express provides its cardholders with referrals to English-speaking doctors throughout much of the world, and will help arrange emergency evacuation if necessary. If a patient is not traveling with sufficient funds to cover medical costs, the company will also arrange for an advance. For holders of the company's platinum card, the cost

of an emergency evacuation is automatically covered.

So far this year, American Express has received over 700 inquiries for medical referrals and assistance, according to Sallyann Colonna, vice president of the company's platinum card division, although less than 5 percent of those cases required an evacuation.

American Express contracts the medical assistance it offers cardholders from U.S. Assist, a Bethesda, Maryland-based concern which, in addition to providing English-speaking worldwide medical and legal referrals, will also replace lost medication and provide up to \$100,000 for evacuation costs as part of a policy costing \$95 annually.

Indeed, due to poor hospital facilities in some international locales, evacuation is chosen as the best way to serve the patient, even if an English-speaking doctor is at hand. "There are some locations where we'll evacuate you if you break your arm," says Matthew Lewis, a sales representative at U.S. Assist.

A free booklet of English-speaking doctors in hundreds of global destinations is available through the non-profit, Lewiston, New York-based International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers, or IAMAT. A copy of the 72-page, pocket-sized edition will be sent to anyone who requests it.

"We check to be sure the doctors we list have been educated in the U.S., Canada or Europe," said Helen Joyce, a spokesperson. "Our doctors have also agreed upon a pre-set fee of \$45 per visit but, obviously, if hospitalization is required, you'll have to pay more. To contact IAMAT, call (716) 754-4883.

—Baie Netzer

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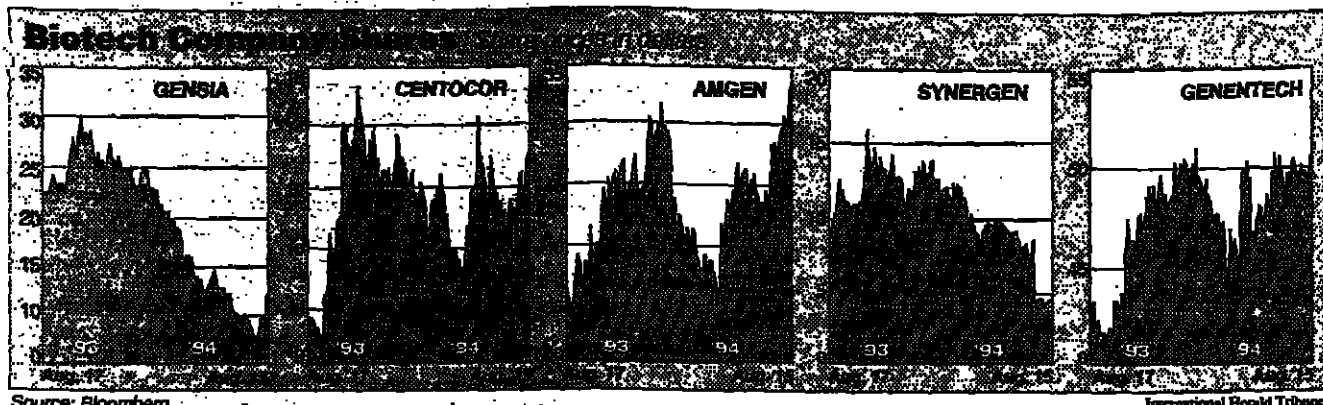
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THE MONEY REPORT



Outlook Is Guarded on Biotech Stocks

By Iain Jenkins

IMAGINE being able to buy a stake in a single oil well, in which investors are funding the exploration, before the drilling has even started. If oil is found, investors could make a fortune overnight. But if only mud comes up, everything would be lost. Such a game would be perilous indeed.

Yet that is what investing in biotechnology is like, according to Tim Willis, biotech analyst at the New York brokerage Hambrecht & Quist. If one of the 250 publicly quoted biotech companies gets a drug to the market, it can be like striking oil for those who invest in it.

Biotech is clearly not an investment for the faint-hearted, as the experience of the past two years has shown. The sector has halved in value since its peak in early January 1992, amid a string of poor results from mandatory clinical trials.

Jeremy Curmuck-Cook, fund manager of the \$182 million London-based Biotechnology Investments Limited, which is run by the asset management firm N.M. Rothschild, says: "Share prices are founded not on commercial results, but on hope. When you take away the hope, the result can be frightening."

Synergen Inc. was once a high-flying biotech company with a drug designed to cure septic shock. The company's shares rose steadily in the second half of 1991, peaking at \$73.50 on January 8, 1992. Then it was discovered that the new "wonder drug" didn't work as well as expected. Today, the stock is languishing at around \$4.

The few funds investing in the biotech sector have also suffered. Oppenheimer Management Corp. decided to throw in the towel on its biotech fund after its share price plunged from a high of \$30 in January 1992 to about \$17 recently. Oppenheimer now plans to merge this \$200 million fund into a new "global emerging growth" fund.

"Our shareholders were thrilled when the fund was up 121 percent," said Robert Doll, chief equity strategist at Oppenheimer in Chicago. "But the last three years haven't been much fun. The problem with being a sector fund in biotech is the vol-

atility. You can't step aside when you want to be out of the market."

Despite these setbacks, biotech seems to hold a fascination for investors, say analysts. Like penny shares or the roller-coaster emerging markets, it offers huge riches if the investor can pick the right stock. And after over two years in the doldrums, it is showing signs of life again.

"In 1991 everyone loved biotech," said Mr. Willis at Hambrecht & Quist. "That meant it was time to sell the sector. Today everyone hates it, which means it is time to buy the hell out of the sector. Biotech will be back soon."

Anyone who bought Amgen Inc. when its shares were trading at about \$5 in January 1989 enjoyed quite a ride. The stock reached a high of nearly \$80 in December 1992 on the back of two drugs which, respectively, promoted the production of red and white blood cells. The shares have since fallen off to about \$53. Genentech Inc. had a similar bull run.

But anyone expecting spectacular returns from biotech stocks may well be in for a disappointment. One of the key problems facing the industry is that it is getting more and more difficult for biotech companies to develop new products. Only about 10 percent of new biotech drugs receive approval, say market observers, and the climate is now more competitive than when Genentech and Amgen burst onto the scene.

"Many companies come to the market on far too optimistic forecasts," said Anthony Milford, fund manager of the \$15 billion Framlington Health Fund, which has 25 percent of its assets in biotech shares. "Now, there are far too many companies, many of which need cash. There are going to be a lot of deaths along the lines of Darwinian principles."

In the short term, a boost could come from a spate of mergers. Analysts say that some of the bigger pharmaceutical companies are likely to realize that they can get their hands on good technology for rock bottom prices, which could ignite the sector.

But a sound recovery will have to be based on positive clinical trials from a number of drugs. A current test case may be Genentech Inc., whose new drug Protara,

designed to prevent heart attacks in people undergoing bypass surgery, has been the subject of much speculation.

In July, Genentech's shares fell from \$10.25 to \$7.25 on sentiment that the drug, which was in clinical trials, would be ineffective. The shares recovered slowly to \$9.50 on August 12, then dropped 20 percent to \$12.25 on August 15 based on news that trials of Protara had been halted. The stoppage was interpreted by some analysts as an indication that the trials had proved the drug effective. Final results won't be available, however, for another 9 weeks.

Mr. Curmuck-Cook, of N.M. Rothschild, says: "Recovery could start with Genentech. It then has to build up to consistently successful clinical trials from other companies if confidence is to be restored. Over recent years confidence has been badly dented. There is always the possibility that someone will stub their toe again."

For the investor, the question is which companies will get their drugs to the market. Mr. Milford, at Framlington, cautions: "The investor requires more expertise. There are going to be a number of big winners but also a lot of losers."

Mr. Milford said that Centocor Inc., which develops cardiac, arthritis and cancer drugs is a "screaming buy." Since July 1992, its shares have plunged from a peak of \$45.75 to around \$13 this week.

Other analysts recommend Cytosyns Inc., which develops drugs to treat disorders of the central nervous system. Its shares were trading at around the \$4 level this week. Genetic Therapy Inc., which is using gene therapy to tackle brain cancer, is also on a number of analysts' "buy" lists. Its shares have surged in recent weeks, and are now trading at around \$9.

For many investors, the gamble associated with individual biotech stocks is too much. They may prefer investing in one of the few remaining biotech funds, such as Fidelity's Select Biotechnology in the United States, or the Rothschild fund in Britain. By investing in a fund the risk is spread.

In a sense, analysts say, investing in a biotech fund is like investing in a traditional pharmaceutical company which has a number of drugs in the pipeline, only a few of which ever make it to the market.

HMO Shares Get a Healthy Prognosis

By Conrad de Aenle

UNCERTAINTY is supposed to be the worst thing for financial markets. And if there is one thing that has recovered with a fair degree of certainty since Bill Clinton was elected president and began thrashing out the issues of the day with the U.S. Congress, it is uncertainty. It is surprising, therefore, that shares of U.S. health care providers are performing extremely well, even as the debate on reform becomes ever more muddled.

Standard & Poor's index of health care companies' shares has risen about 17 percent this year. That is considerably better than the broad-based S&P 500, which has barely been able to muster a 2 percent increase.

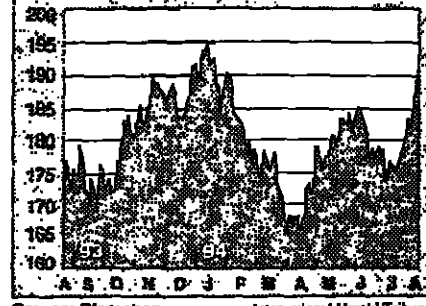
The health index took somewhat of a roundabout journey, however, to achieve that strong return. It rose 17 percent from last August until early January, lost back the entire gain and a bit more by early April, when the entire market slid, then made it all back in the following three months.

While such skittishness reflects doubt about Congress's ability to satisfactorily legislate changes in the financing of health care, the net positive bias shows a growing faith by the investing public that the nation's leaders will reach a successful conclusion to the matter — in other words, that they will end up doing little or nothing to affect the fortunes of companies providing health care, say analysts who follow the industry.

"The conventional wisdom is that if President Bill Clinton can't get a crime bill through, how is he going to get through a bill that affects 14 percent of gross national product," said Brian Stansky, an analyst at the T. Rowe Price fund management company. "You've gone from early '93, with people going into panic mode because they had no idea what was going on, to feeling that reform will not be as fast or as sweeping as had been feared."

Thomas Gallagher, the political analyst at Lehman Brothers, gave 2-to-1 odds that a bill will be enacted. The biggest beneficiaries in the health care industry, he said, are likely to be health maintenance organizations, or HMOs, in which clients pay a

S&P Health Care Index



membership fee that entitles them to visit doctors approved by the organization.

"Managed care is the basic investment theme for health care stocks of the kind of bill we expect," Mr. Gallagher wrote in a report. "Health care stocks generally get a boost from expanded coverage, and market reforms should induce greater enrollment in HMOs. That is especially true if some kind of tax measures encourages purchase of low-cost plans."

Mr. Stansky agreed that HMOs stand to gain the most as the American health care industry evolves. HMOs, he observed, are in the coveted first position in the health care "food chain." Meaning, he said: "The HMO is the first to get paid."

The companies, moreover, are doing all they can to make sure they get their hands on as much of the money spent on medical care as possible by offering more services. "HMOs are moving from being classic middlemen to being more risk takers and care providers," Mr. Stansky said.

Their principal way of doing that is to employ more doctors, so that if you want medical care, you've got to go to them. "You want to own and control the primary care," Mr. Stansky explained. "It's primary care that influences 80 cents of every health care expense dollar. If you control it at that point, you control the rest of the way down the food chain."

Mr. Stansky also likes the industry because it is finally shedding its image of sacrificing quality to save costs. "The argument against HMOs is they skimp on quality," he said, but lately "they have discovered that quality is free and lowers costs and brings better results."

Margot Durow, who follows HMOs for the brokerage Punk, Ziegel & Kneoll, is positive on the sector as well. "I like the group very much. They're better companies than they were five years ago. They have more experienced management teams, they're generating lots of cash, they have strong balance sheets with no debt, and they're cutting costs."

Miss Durow added that the industry has spent a lot of money improving its information technology and is "just beginning to see cost savings from that investment."

The companies she recommends buying include Pacificare, which she described as "a very well-managed, large HMO with product diversity and geographic diversity. It really has it all, a very well-thought-out strategy, an excellent reputation."

Two smaller companies she said were worth a look are Vencor and Physician Health Services, which she also likes United Healthcare, which she said is "excellent, with a superb management, arguably the best in the industry and the standard by which other HMOs are measured."

Mr. Stansky is also inclined to wax rhapsodic about United: "There are just a number of things going its way. It's very forward thinking in terms of how health care is delivered, and in terms of bringing together costs and quality. It's the biggest company with one of the fastest growth rates."

Not everyone is as confident of the industry's prospects. Some brokerage firms have downgraded the group. Shares of many sector companies, including United, have lagged those of other health care businesses lately.

"There is some negative sentiment that wasn't around a few months ago," Miss Durow said. "And we're at the end of the health reform debate. A few souls out there are waiting to see what comes out of Washington."

In the end, though, she believes that "HMOs are going to be fine. To get from here to there, you've got to have HMOs. They've got the technology, the experience. They've led the way all along."

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

BRIEF CASE

City of London Opens Rwanda Relief Drive

The City of London has launched an appeal to raise £1 million (\$1.5 million) to go toward disaster relief in Rwanda.

Checks payable to COLERA may be sent to the appeal at the following address: Secretariat Office, Disasters Emergency Committee, 17 Grove Lane, London, England SE5 8RD. For further information, call Mark Horn in London on (44.71) 956.6015.

Gold Demand Rises in U.S. and Japan

Second-quarter gold demand in developed markets (consisting of Western European nations, the United States and Japan), rose 3 percent to 192 metric tons

compared with the like period last year, according to the World Gold Council.

Next week in the Money Report: A look at chemical and waste management stocks; an update on ecological funds and the ethical investment community.

Nightmare Scenarios: 'Be Prepared' Is the Motto

By Michael D. McNickle

NORMA Becroft, a Canadian resident who was studying musical composition in Rome, had a severe headache. She sought help from local doctors for a suspected migraine condition.

With the best of intentions, a local physician prescribed a pain killer that worked well for most of his Italian patients. The problem, which she soon found out, was the medication destroyed white blood cells in many people of Anglo-Saxon descent. A week later she was teetering between life and death.

The Canadian Consulate called in Dr. Vincenzo Marcolongo, a prominent Rome physician who received his medical training in Canada. Miss Becroft said the doctor almost immediately suspected the medicine. He ordered blood transfusions, stopped the medication, and Miss Becroft made a rapid recovery.

Such scenarios are typical, say analysts, of the kind of catastrophes which can befall people living or traveling abroad who don't take the time to assess their health before departing, or who fail to think, in advance, of

where they might turn in case of a medical emergency.

Miss Becroft's experience, which occurred about 30 years ago, made such an impression on Dr. Marcolongo that he founded the International Association for Travelers, or IAMAT, to help provide better care for people traveling overseas.

"The biggest mistake people make is that they go unprepared," said Assunta Uffer-Marcolongo, IAMAT's president, who has run the group since Dr. Marcolongo, her husband, passed away in 1988. "They think it's like at home, and that's a big mistake."

David L. Karns of Landisburg, Pennsylvania would probably agree. Mr. Karns, a 62-year-old owner of a chain of supermarkets, was on the beginning of a six-week vacation in Grenada with his wife when trouble struck.

"I got cold and clammy," he said. There was pressure on my chest and pain down my left arm. It was just like somebody was standing on my chest. I mean, just a classic heart attack."

Mr. Karns said a local doctor confirmed that he was having a heart attack and gave him a shot of morphine for pain. Un-

fortunately, there was no other treatment available.

"I was taken to a hospital," Mr. Karns continued, "which was quite unusual to our standards. I mean, I was lying in the emergency room, and there were blood stains on the ceiling." The local doctor gave Mr. Karns some good medical advice — to get off the island.

Luckily, Mr. Karns had spent \$90 to buy a 90-day policy with International S.O.S. Assistance in Philadelphia, a company that specializes in emergency medical evacuations of Americans abroad. S.O.S. sent a Lear jet, doctor and nurse along with sophisticated equipment and took Mr. Karns and his wife from Grenada to a hospital in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Dr. Norman Brachfeld, S.O.S.'s medical director and a professor of medicine at Cornell University, remembered another nightmare scenario. It involved the president of a major U.S. brokerage firm who developed severe chest pains at a European airport on the way to catch a plane back home.

Dr. Brachfeld said the executive could easily have had a massive coronary on the seven-hour ride back to the United States. No medical care, of course, would have been available on the flight.

"When I asked him why he didn't just alarm someone and have them get an ambulance and hospitalize him in the foreign country — which had good medical care available — he said he didn't want anybody else to look after him," Dr. Brachfeld said.

"But the real reason was because he didn't want his family to be concerned about him be-

ing ill abroad. Now, that's a totally irrational sort of thing. But it's the kind of thing that occurs, not infrequently, when people are very far away."

Jet-lag and fatigue can also contribute to coronary problems, and for fast-paced international executives, Dr. Brachfeld said, there is sometimes a tendency to minimize the potential dangers. "You're talking about an international executive who is under a good deal of stress and strain because of the competitive nature of what he or she does. These are the classic deniers who refuse to accept the fact that they're vulnerable."

But cutting down risks can be relatively simple. Dr. Brachfeld said that traveling executives should consult with their own physicians before departing, and should take ample supplies of any current medications with them. "People frequently will find that they can't replace (medications) abroad if they run out," he said. "And they should also keep with them some record of any medical abnormalities."

Other physicians note that electrocardiograms and other vital records can now be shrunk down to wallet size, and that such records can save lives when emergencies occur.

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"But the real reason was because he didn't want his family to be concerned about him be-

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Alliances Offer Coverage

EXPATRIATES in search of medical insurance have been turning in increasing numbers to self-help alliances that combine an understanding of their members' needs with the clout to obtain attractive policy terms from underwriters.

Among the best-known of these is the Federated League of Americans around the Globe, or FLAGG, which is based in Washington D.C. Membership costs \$25 per year and allows expatriates access to the group's health insurance plan.

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Insured people based in countries where medical facilities are commonly substandard are also provided with emergency transport to the nearest adequate

hospitals. In Africa, for example, patients are moved to Europe. Those in the Caribbean are returned to the United States.

The FLAGG policy costs \$513 annually for expatriates based in Europe and most other developed regions.

Information on other services for expatriates can be gleaned from other alliances such as the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, in Paris, and Focus Information Services in London.

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—Aline Sullivan

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SPORTS

Baseball Talks
To Resume With
Owners at Table

By Mark Maske

WASHINGTON — Major league owners will join the players, the negotiators and federal mediators at the suddenly crowded bargaining table when baseball's labor talks resume next week.

The players' strike reached the one-week mark Thursday, and some progress was finally made. John Calhoun Wells, the head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, met with the representatives for the owners and players in separate sessions in New York, and afterward announced that the two sides would resume negotiations next week.

There will be a meeting on Monday in New York to set the schedule for the week, and the two sides plan to be back at the bargaining table on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The most significant development was that both sides agreed to have five or six representatives join their negotiators in

participating in the stalled talks.

The players have attended negotiating sessions throughout the process, but the union has been frustrated by the absence of the owners from the bargaining table. There has been constant friction between the owners' negotiator, Richard Ravitch, and union officials — and even more friction between Ravitch and the players — as management tries to install a salary cap and the players vehemently oppose one.

Ravitch said he did not know which owners would be at the bargaining table. But sources close to the situation said that the Milwaukee Brewers' owner and interim commissioner, Bud Selig, would probably not be among the participants. Selig declined to comment on his possible participation.

Donald Fehr, the Players Association's chief, said: "When the owners are present, you have the possibility of actually having dialogue with the people who know how their businesses are run... and have the authority to make decisions."

"But it does not indicate in and of itself a change in substance. What we have to see is if the substantive positions of the parties change. I do not have any reason to believe that any of this indicates their position has changed."

Wells said the groups of owners and players would include a mix of representatives from small-, middle- and large-market teams. The players will apparently draw their participants from the union's 12-member bargaining committee, and sources said the preference of those involved in the deliberations would be to keep the participants the same from meeting to meeting rather than rotating them.

Peter Angelos, the Baltimore Orioles' general partner, who has criticized the owners' absence from the bargaining table, praised the development. "That's a step forward," Angelos said. "Very definitely, that's a positive development."

Angelos indicated that he would gladly sit at the bargaining table if asked. But he has made many enemies in the ownership ranks with his recent candor, and he conceded that he almost certainly will not be asked.

The progress came just when matters seemed to have reached a low point. The Montreal Expos became the first team to announce strike-related layoffs, and the New York Yankees sent more than half their staff on vacation. The Florida Marlins plan to ask an undetermined number of their 90 employees to take their vacations beginning Sept. 1.



OOOOOOOF! — Rastislav Novak lies sprawled on the velodrome floor as his Slovak teammate Peter Bazalik is helped by a trainer. They collided with Italian cyclists during a qualifying round for the tandem sprint at the World Cycling Championships in Palermo, Sicily. The race was run again (twice again, actually) and the Italians won.

Saratoga August Classic Pits Bull vs. Cat

By Joseph Durso

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — "The only one missing," Jimmy Croll said as the 3-year-old colts gathered for the return match, "is Go for Gin."

He was right. Go for Gin, who won the Kentucky Derby three months ago, will duck the stars and skip the distance on Saturday, and will wait four days to sprint seven furlongs in the Forego Handicap.

But six other colts were entered on Thursday in the 125th Travers Stakes, with a purse of \$750,000 and championship status for the winner. And by the luck of the draw, the two archrivals for the season's honors will start from adjoining gates on the inside: Holy Bull in the No. 1 slot, Tabasco Cat in No. 2.

Nobody sensed any major advantage or disadvantage in the draw, especially since the small size of the field meant less chance of a traffic jam or any rush toward the inside. Holy Bull, who has taken the lead and held it almost every step of the way while winning 10 of his 12 races, can shoot straight ahead and never look back. Tabasco Cat, who won the Freshness and Belmont Stakes staking the leader, can stay right on his heels and wait to strike.

The linemaker at Saratoga Race Course cut it appropriately close. He made Holy Bull the favorite at 4-5. Tabasco Cat next at 6-5. Even in the early odds, the Cat was stalking the Bull. Then came Unaccounted For, who outran Tabasco Cat in

the Jim Dandy Stakes here three weeks ago, third in the odds at 5-1. Concern, winner of the Arkansas Derby, next at 12-1; and Copper Mount the long shot, at 15-1, with a strong chance that he would not even go to the post.

The sixth horse in the field was the "rabbit," Commanche Trail, the stablemate of Tabasco Cat, who drew the No. 6 slot on the outside, and he may not go to the post, either. Wayne Lukas, who trains both horses, said again that the "rabbit" might not serve any great role because Holy Bull and Tabasco Cat both can run faster and farther.

Comanche Trail has won two races in nine starts in his career, both at six furlongs. But

Lukas held open the option of running the "rabbit" to push Holy Bull into a fast pace so that he would have less steam in reserve when Tabasco Cat makes his move.

"We're getting an outside post with Commanche Trail, and I'm not sure he can get a lead on Holy Bull from there," Lukas said. "We might run him, and we might not run him."

Actually, Tabasco Cat has a pretty good turn of foot. We've got him getting him to be a stalking horse, and when you get to the Super Bowl with a passing attack, you'd better throw the ball."

Pat Day, who will ride the Cat from California, said, "I think Tabasco Cat is capable of

putting pressure on Holy Bull and hanging in there to the finish."

But Mike Smith, who rides Holy Bull, insisted that he had no qualms about the weather, which was wet on Thursday, nor the challenge of Tabasco Cat in a crucial race of a mile and one-quarter around two tight turns. He also discounted the fact that Holy Bull ran 12th in the Kentucky Derby on a muddy track in a rough tangle of horses.

"There were a lot of reasons he ran badly in the Derby," Smith said. "I don't believe a mile and a quarter was one of them. I've had him draw away at a mile and an eighth without even asking him."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	21	12	0	.636	0
Chunichi	22	10	0	.690	0
Hanshin	21	11	0	.656	0.5
Hiroshima	20	12	0	.625	1.0
Yokohama	19	13	0	.594	1.5
Yokai	18	14	0	.563	2.0

Friday's Results

Yomiuri & Chunichi	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	5	0	0	1.000	0
Chunichi	5	0	0	1.000	0

Pacific League

Orix	52	43	2	.546	2½
Kintetsu	53	44	2	.545	2½
Daiichi	54	46	1	.540	3
Lotte	41	59	0	.410	16
Nippon Ham	38	60	3	.391	18

Friday's Results

Seibu 7, Orix 5
Daiichi 12, Kintetsu 8
Lotte 4, Nippon Ham 3

Friday's Results

Saito & Orix	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Saito	1	0	0	1.000	0
Orix	1	0	0	1.000	0

FOOTBALL

NFL Preseason

Thursday's Games	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
New England 27, Washington 17	1	0	0	1.000	0
San Francisco 36, San Diego 24	1	0	0	1.000	0

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Winnipeg	5	2	0	.692	0
Baltimore	4	2	0	.667	0.5
Toronto	2	4	0	.333	2.0
Ottawa	2	5	0	.286	2.5
Hamilton	1	5	0	.167	3.0
Stratford	0	6	0	.000	3.5

Western Division

Western Division					
Brit. Columbia	5	1	0	244	174 10
Calgary	5	1	0	238	116 10
Edmonton	5	2	0	201	150 10
Las Vegas	3	3	0	186	160 6
Saskatchewan	3	3	0	149	156 6
Sacramento	3	4	0	139	216 6
Thursday's Game					
Edmonton 44, Sacramento 15					

Thursday's Games

Edmonton 44, Saskatchewan 15	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Edmonton	1	0	0	1.000	0
Saskatchewan	0	1	0	.000	0.5

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

San Diego—Fired Reggie Weller, assistant general manager.

BASKETBALL

Minnesota—Hired Kevin McHale, assistant general manager and Chris Palmer, head trainer.

New Jersey—Signed Vince Davis, center, to a multiyear contract. Hired Jerry Edwards, assistant coach.

L.A. Lakers—Hired Karl Rumbles, special assistant coach.

Sacramento Kings—Re-signed Olden Polynice, center.

FOOTBALL

Arizona—Hired Alex Smith, fullback.

Buffalo—Hired Brian Davis, cornerback.

Chicago—Hired Dennis Coffey, safety.

Dallas—Hired Alex Smith, fullback.

San Francisco—Hired Reggie Weller, assistant general manager.

Seattle—Hired Alex Smith, fullback.

Washington—Hired Alex Smith, fullback.

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Jack Sharkey, 91,
Colorful Boxing
Champion, Is Dead

By Robert McG.

Thomas Jr.

New York Times Service

Jack Sharkey, the bantering, cocksure boxer who captured the world heavyweight championship in an unlikely victory over Max Baer in 1932 and relinquished it a year and eight days later in an even less likely loss to Primo Carnera, died Wednesday in Beverly, Massachusetts. He was 91 years old and had been the oldest former heavyweight champion.

His family said the cause of death was respiratory arrest.

For all the glory of his year-long reign as champion, Sharkey's entire 13-year career was studded with footnotes to the Golden Age of Boxing.

Partly because he had changed his Lithuanian name to win acceptance in the Irish-dominated boxing world of Boston and partly because he was a bit better at boasting than he was at boxing, Sharkey was as hated as Jack Dempsey was beloved when the two faced each other at Yankee Stadium on July 21, 1927.

Through the first six rounds, the resounding box that had greeted Sharkey's introduction were largely stilled as it became painfully obvious that the 32-year-old Dempsey, who had lost the championship to Gene Tunney the previous September, was no match for the 24-year-old Sharkey.

Then in the seventh, Dempsey, swinging furiously, landed a low right and Sharkey, clutching his midriff, turned to the referee to complain. While he was looking away, Dempsey landed a haymaker that knocked him into the middle of the previous morning.

For Dempsey, who retired after losing the rematch with Tunney two months later, the knockout was the last victory of his career, and he did not apologize for it.

When asked why he had hit a man who wasn't looking, Dempsey replied, "What was I supposed to do, mail him a letter?"

Sharkey's first title fight also featured a famous low blow, and his last produced an even more famous complaint.

On June 12, 1930, fighting Schmeling for the title, which had been vacant since Tunney's retirement two years earlier, Sharkey landed a low blow in the fourth round, knocking Schmeling out but giving the German the title by foul.

Two years later, after fighting Mickey Walker to a draw and winning a decision over Carnera in 1931, Sharkey fought Schmeling again. On June 21, 1932, he won the title in a controversial split decision that drew boos from the crowd and a legendary lament from Schmeling's manager, Joe Jacobs, who shouted into the radio microphone, "We wuz robbed."

Sharkey did not defend his title until a year later, when the giant Carnera landed a stunning right-hand uppercut that knocked him out in the sixth round.

After two more losses, Sharkey retired, but he made a comeback in late 1935 that lasted until Aug. 18, 1936, when he faced a young boxer named Joe Louis, who had been knocked out by Schmeling just two months earlier. Sharkey lasted three rounds, and he said later that Louis had been the fiercest opponent he had ever faced.

Joseph Paul Zukosky was born in Binghamton, New York, on Oct. 26, 1902, and as a child in an immigrant household he grew up speaking Lithuanian. It was when he was getting a start as a boxer in Boston that he was persuaded to change his name. He chose Jack Sharkey in honor of two boxers he admired, Jack Dempsey and Tom Sharkey.

He retired with a record of 38 victories, 13 defeats, 3 draws and 1 no-decision.

He was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame earlier this year.

Impasse
Remains
In NHL

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Contract talks between the National Hockey League and its players went nowhere, but players say training camps will open in less than three weeks despite their differences.

A six-man delegation led by Gary Bettman, the NHL commissioner, met for three hours with members of the NHL Players Association bargaining committee, led by executive director Bob Goodenow. Both sides emerged from their first collective bargaining meeting in five months to say nothing of substance was accomplished.

"We did not make as much progress as I would have hoped," Bettman said. "It was a very small step in terms of the substance."

The players, who have been without a contract since last September, are unhappy with Bettman's threatening \$20 million in contract rollovers, in such things as medical insurance, paying their way to training camp and eliminating the \$54 per diem allowance for training camp and the regular season.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"You see? It just seems like he never sleeps."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each column, to form the ordinary words.

1. MERIN

2. TEYIP

3. BLUESH

4. KIPECT

Now arrange the unscrambled letters to form the ordinary words.

Answer: HE CHASED THE BUTTERFLY UP.

Yesterday's: Jumper: CHASED. PENT: BUTTERFLY. INJECT: Answer: Why he got involved in the first business TO FEATHER HIS NEST.

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PEANUTS



OKAY, LITTLE BROTHER, RUN OUT TO THE KITCHEN, AND GET ME A GLASS OF WATER.

WHY SHOULD I?

TO KEEP FROM GETTING ROUNDED ON THE HEAD!

BROTHER HARASSMENT!!

NO, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

BETTER GIVE ME TWO USUALS.

WELL, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

BETTER GIVE ME TWO USUALS.

WELL, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

BETTER GIVE ME TWO USUALS.

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WELL, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

BETTER GIVE ME TWO USUALS.

WELL, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

GARFIELD



WILL YOU HAVE THE USUAL GENERAL?

NO, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

BETTER GIVE ME TWO USUALS.

WELL, I'VE HAD A TOUGH DAY, JIM.

</

SPORTS

A Musical Interlude
For Lendl Becomes
Sound of Silence

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The strains of "Penny Lane," Ivan Lendl's chosen theme song at the failed musical experiment this Volvo International tennis event, has become, won't be heard again.

Nostalgia isn't one of the 34-year-old Lendl's strong suits — he selected the song out of serendipity rather than sentiment over his 12th and possibly last visit at the event.

But he seemed genuinely regretful after No. 7-seeded Marc Rosset's unbreakable serve sent the Swiss player into the quarterfinals and sent Lendl home to nearby Goshen for a week-end of golf.

Lendl, a three-time U.S. Open champion, said he wasn't certain whether he would play here, there or anywhere next year and dismissed as illogical the notion of his capturing a ninth career Grand Slam title at Flushing Meadows next month. "I don't have the level of confidence I'd like to have at this stage," said Lendl. "I haven't made plans for next year yet; I don't know even if I want to play."

Lendl, whose ranking has dropped to 29th in the course of a two-year slide complicated by hand and back surgery, converted none of the six break points he earned against Rosset's cannonball serve and departed the Volvo a 6-7 (6-8), 6-4, 6-4 third-round loser. "Even if you get a second serve, it's still a big serve,"

Lendl said of the ample artillery possessed by Rosset, whose 134 mph (215 kph) delivery rates him second on the ATP Tour in that specialty.

Rosset now holds a 3-0 edge in their career rivalry and said, with Lendl-esque indifference, that he wasn't sorry about doing out disappointment to the player who once commanded the No. 1 spot for a record 270 weeks.

"Maybe three years ago when I beat him here, that was strange," said Rosset, who was more concerned this afternoon with making sure Lendl didn't sneak back into control of their 2-hour, 26-minute match. "I was surprised because he fought until the last point. I had a lot of first serves but he was returning unbelievable."

Lendl's backhand volley, a shot he turned to in order to prevent Rosset from "pushing him around" from the backcourt, was likewise effective.

The tournament's top-seeded player, Michael Stich, put in a double shift on the stadium court and emerged with a pair of victories that gave him a quarterfinal-round assignment with Patrick Rafter of Australia.

In a match that was halfway complete before being washed out by Wednesday night's showers, Stich gave Marcello Rios, last year's top-ranked junior, a 6-3, 7-5 dressing-down.

And just before an early evening drizzle settled in, Stich turned in an even more persuasive performance against Daniel Vacek for a 6-2, 6-2 victory that was briefly interrupted in



Michael Stich dropped to his knees to avoid a shot from Daniel Vacek; Stich won for his second victory of the day.

the second set when the toddler son of the doubles player Cyril Suk yanked a fire alarm in the players' lounge.

Stich later joined the lengthy list of players riding the coattails of the departed and disgraced Andre Agassi on what has become the real bone of contention in the fan-friendly innovations package the ATP Tour introduced here.

"The game is not going to improve by playing music during the changeovers," said Stich, who uses the non-dulcet

tones of Aerosmith's "Crazy" for his intro music.

While Agassi viewed the music as a hucksterish intrusion that further estranged fans from the players, the German's chief complaint was that the tour didn't give its players the option of refusing the changeover.

"We're supposed to be represented by the ATP, not just fools that can be kicked around by them," said Stich, who like Agassi, asked that the music be silenced. "It's going to hurt the game."

Christie Wins — What's the Issue?

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The sprinter Dennis Mitchell was permitted to go on earning his living here Friday at the expense of his Nigerian rival, who according to witnesses was kicked in the head by Mitchell while bawling early Thursday morning with the American and his brother.

Mitchell showed up for work here in a fluorescent outfit the color of a spotlight. He had little trouble finishing second in 10.12 seconds to Linford Christie, the winner of the Grand Prix Memorial Van Damme in 10.03.

It might have been tougher if not for the absence of Olapade Adeniken, who had gone home to Austin, Texas, with two stitches over his eye and a mild concussion. On Wednesday night in Zurich, four hours before suffering those injuries, he had beaten Mitchell to third place by one one-hundredth of a second in the season's most crucial sprint.

Mitchell, whose best time of 9.94 is second only to Leroy Burrell's world record of 9.85 this year, was declining to give his side of the story Friday on advice of his attorney, according to Coach John Smith.

If two athletes can fight in front of 40 or 50 colleagues in the official hotel lobby of the world's largest Grand Prix meet — and one goes on to race the next day against a weakened field without fear of punishment — then what's to stop it from happening again?

Christie was asked about Adeniken's injuries and he said, "I'm glad it wasn't me."

It was the first brawl in memory involving two world-class athletic rivals.

Adeniken's agent, Mark Block, said that although he might have recovered enough to compete here, Adeniken had flown home in order to defuse the situation. "He's been running so well lately, we didn't want to take any chances," Block said.

Adeniken and Mitchell face possible suspensions from the International Athletics Federation (IAAF) for bringing the sport into disrepute.

"I will investigate what happened that evening," said Sandro Giovannelli, director of competitions for the IAAF, "but I consider it a personal matter, a private matter, between the two individuals involved. In these cases it's up to the meet organizers to take action."

He will look into it, he was saying, but he couldn't care less. The Brussels meet director, Wilfried Meert, whose event was robbed of a 9.95-second sprinter because he had been beaten up by a rival clan, admitted Thursday that he was powerless to take action against Mitchell.

"It has nothing to do with what people do in their private lives," Giovannelli said. "What concerns us is only what they do or fail to do in the stadiums."

According to several witnesses, the fight started after Mitchell approached Adeniken in the lobby of the Hotel Nova Park at 2 A.M. Thursday to demand an apology. Adeniken asked why, and Mitchell reminded him of their tiff a few days earlier at the airport in North Carolina, after Mitchell's 100-meters victory over Adeniken at the Pan Africa-USA meet.

At the airport, the two sprinters allegedly had to be separated after Mitchell accused Adeniken of speaking badly to

Mitchell's mother and girlfriend while in line at the check-in counter. Adeniken has denied criticizing them.

Now, in the hotel lobby, Mitchell was arguing with the larger Adeniken, who is a master of karate. With Mitchell were his brother Tony and his masseuse.

The eyewitness accounts are condensed to the following version:

Adeniken turned his back to walk away, and Mitchell reportedly pushed him down. Several people jumped in to break up the fight, with Adeniken head-butting Tony Mitchell, opening a cut in Mitchell's head. Eventually the powerful American hurdler Roger Kingdom, acting as peacemaker, pinned Adeniken to the ground.

A hotel security guard had subdued Mitchell's masseuse with a choke hold when the American sprinter Jon Drummond, who trains with Mitchell, pulled the security guard away. It is possible that Drummond didn't realize the man was a security guard.

Then Mitchell broke free, ran around the pile of squirming bodies, and reportedly kicked Adeniken in the head.

The rest was like a martial arts movie. Adeniken, woozy and bleeding down his face, was allowed to stand up. With three karate kicks he took out Mitchell's brother, the masseuse — who crashed against the wall with a kick to the chest — and Dennis Mitchell, who left the lobby bleeding from the nose or mouth. Adeniken was then taken to the hospital.

Mitchell has been known for his short temper. He appeared to be reaching his peak this summer — only to have the spotlight turned upon his fellow American when Burrell broke the world record six weeks ago in Lausanne. Burrell has told friends that the next time he raced against Mitchell in Lille, France, Mitchell tried to pick a fight with him.

After Burrell had won in Lille, Mitchell reportedly confronted him, saying, "This is not a boxing match." He accused Burrell of hitting him. Burrell denied it but Mitchell persisted, saying, "You hit me, bitch." Burrell says he turned away, saying, "You aren't anything," or words to that effect.

Block was denying rumors Friday that Adeniken would seek legal action.

The two sprinters had been brought together Thursday by the Zurich meet director and, in effect, were made to shake hands like a couple of schoolboys after a recess brawl.

In the meantime, Adeniken's fellow Nigerian sprinters — Davidson Ezinwa and Daniel Effiong, both having run under 10 seconds this year — were said to be seeking revenge against Mitchell.

"Dennis had better watch his back," one world-class sprinter said. "Contrary to appearances, there are a lot of little things that can be done to hurt someone in the sprints — a little bumping, a little shove. Maybe it would happen in the World Championships or Olympics."

But then, it is only a personal matter.

Top Swimmers Start the Action at Commonwealth Games

VICTORIA, British Columbia — With the biggest track stars still competing in Europe, some of the world's top swimmers will start the action at the XV Commonwealth Games.

Hayley Lewis, who won five golds for Australia four years ago at Auckland, New Zealand, aims to add more to her collection on Friday in the 400-meter individual medley and the 800 freestyle relay.

Her countryman, Phil Rogers, the short course world record-holder, will go against the 200-meter champion, Jon Cleveland of Canada, and Nick Gillingham of England in the 100 breaststroke.

Another Australian, Kirsten Perkins, who holds the world record at 800 and 1,500 meters, goes in the 200-meter freestyle.

Some 3,300 competitors from a re-

cord 64 nations are at the 10-day Games, which feature 10 sports.

The South Africans have returned to the Games for the first time since 1958. They were banned in 1961 because of opposition to the government's apartheid policies.

They now have a new flag and, at Thursday's opening ceremonies, Hezekiel Sepeng, a black 800-meter runner, was the first to carry it at a major multisports event. The South Africans got a long standing ovation from the 33,000 spectators in Centennial Stadium.

Elana Meyer, a 10,000-meter runner who won a silver medal at the 1992 Olympics, is South Africa's big hope on the track, while a contender in the boxing ring is light flyweight Hawk Makepele, one of seven black competitors on the team.

While South Africa returns, another

will say farewell to the Games. Hong Kong ceases to be a Commonwealth nation when it reverts to China a year before the next Games at Kuala Lumpur, in 1998.

Although swimming events started Friday with finals of the women's 100-meter freestyle, men's 100 breaststroke, women's 400 individual medley and women's 800 freestyle relay, the first medals went to cyclists in the men's team time trial.

Badminton, boxing, gymnastics, lawn bowls, wrestling and shooting also began Friday. Track begins Monday and weightlifting on Tuesday.

England has a powerful track team led by the world and Olympic champions Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell, who still are competing at Europe meets.

Christie's main rivals in the 100

meters will be Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, double Olympic silver medalist and 200-meter titlist at the 1993 World Championships, and Nigeria's Olapade Adeniken, who finished third to Christie in Zurich on Wednesday.

Gunnell, who also is world record-holder, should have no trouble defending her 400-meter hurdles title. Her main rivals don't compete for Commonwealth nations.

Colin Jackson, world champion and record-holder in the 110-meter hurdles, competes for Wales. His main rival will be England's Tony Jarrett, runnerup to the Welshman at the world championships.

In the absence of Jamaican star Merlene Ottey, the women's sprint races appear wide open.

In 1986, Canada produced a super-heavyweight fighter who went on to win at the Olympics, then became a pro. That was Lennox Lewis, currently World Boxing Council heavyweight titlist. Shane Hinton is Canada's super-heavyweight hope this time.

The leading members of Australia's weightlifting team were born in Bulgaria or Romania and are former world or Olympic champions. All have obtained Australian citizenship and this is their first Commonwealth Games. The Romanian, Nicu Vlad, won an Olympic title 10 years ago. Bulgarians are Kiril Kounov, Sevdalin Marinov and Stefan Botev. Botev, who competes in the 108-kilogram category, served notice on his rivals that he is in form by lifting in training what would have been a world record if it had been in competition.

9 Bidders for Olympics

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The list of bidders for the 2002 Winter Olympics was reduced to nine on Friday after the withdrawal of Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.

Alma-Ata, considered a long-shot at best, failed to submit official bidding documents to the International Olympic Committee by Friday's deadline.

The other candidates, including front-runner Salt Lake City, Utah, are Graz, Austria; Jaca, Spain; Ostersund, Sweden; Poprad-Tatry, Slovakia; Quebec; Zion, Switzerland; Sochi, Russia; and Tarvisio, Italy.

Representatives of the nine bidders will appear before the IOC executive board in Paris on Aug. 27. Between mid-September and mid-November, the IOC evaluation commission will visit each site.

AUGUST 22-27
1 9 4 4
THE LIBERATION OF PARIS

Following the success of the Normandy landings in early June 1944, Allied troops continued fighting throughout the summer across the north of France, finally reaching the outskirts of Paris.

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unarmed population of Paris — reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters — rose against the occupying German forces. In four days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated.

To commemorate these dramatic days, we will reproduce the six front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27.

Events covered in that same extraordinary week include the liberation of Marseille, Grenoble, Le Havre and Rouen, plus an exclusive report following the liberation of Florence. You'll follow the reports day-by-day from the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.

Don't miss the International Herald Tribune's special commemorative series starting Monday, August 22nd.

Herald Tribune

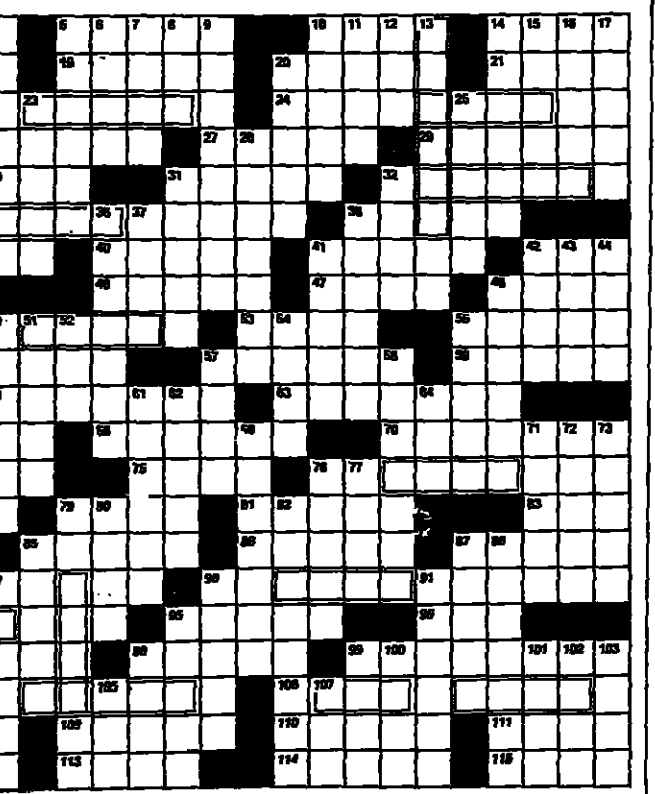
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



NESTLINGS By Ted Fulton

- ACROSS
- 1 Panchen (spiritual leader)
 - 5 Overload
 - 10 Fail to mention
 - 14 Short end of the stick
 - 18 Spirit
 - 19 Locked
 - 20 Mr. Agnew
 - 21 Diminish
 - 22 Which came first, the chicken or the egg?
 - 24 Subject of 1962's Best Picture
 - 26 Lowered
 - 27 Bird hunter's shelter
 - 29 Intensify
 - 30 ——— genus
 - 31 Writer
 - 32 "Sorry, I can't come"
 - 33 Spicy cuisine
 - 38 Experiences

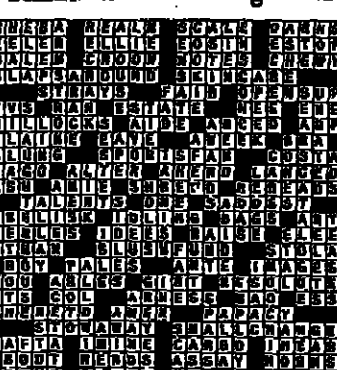
- DOWN
- 39 Grow accustomed
 - 40 Noted war story
 - 41 Per rocks, once
 - 42 Extinct bird
 - 45 Warship of old
 - 46 Property may have these
 - 47 Lawn care product
 - 48 Curse
 - 49 Out of favor
 - 53 End of a firing phrase
 - 56 Hash
 - 58 More cowlike?
 - 59 Convenient
 - 60 Persuaded
 - 63 Castigates
 - 65 Overhead
 - 68 Some parties
 - 70 Crusades
 - 71 Combustant
 - 74 Sir Freddie of Skytrain
 - 75 Kudzu, e.g.
 - 76 Zap



© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.

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- 33 Antilles native
- 34 "A Bell for —"
- 35 House supports
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- 37 Melange
- 38 One response to a challenge
- 41 Scrub
- 42 Flash Gordon's foe
- 43 Previously
- 44 Canceled
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- 51 Nostalgic film of 1982
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- 54 Tommy Donkey's "Is It"
- 55 Transport to the Tuileries
- 57 Gulf of —
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- 64 DeSoto or Hudson
- 65 Sadly
- 66 Californian's vacation spot, informally
- 67 Approve
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- 73 Barcelona babies
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- 80 Kasparov's birthplace
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- 87 Black Watch, for one
- 88 Canyon's edge
- 89 Acrimonious
- 90 More slippery
- 91 Carroborate
- 92 Hajj subjective
- 93 Cool
- 94 ——— Devi (second-highest peak in India)
- 95 Football Hall-of-Famer
- 96 Coin of Chihuahua
- 99 Kind of team
- 100 Heroine of Tennessee Williams' "Summer and Smoke"
- 101 Mr. Lendl
- 102 Paradoxical philosopher
- 103 Part of Q.E.D.
- 105 TV knob abbr.
- 107 Jonson wrote one to himself

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 13-14

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Herald Tribune

On September 6th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

The Shipping Industry

- Among the topics to be covered are:
- Possible alliance among four of the world's largest shipping companies.
 - An analysis of technological advances.
 - Effects of GATT on the shipping industry.
 - Focus on the luxury cruise market.
 - Financing — the development of off-shore shipping funds.

Reprints of this section will be distributed at the Shipbuilding, Machinery & Marine Technology Exhibition and Conference in Hamburg from September 27-October 1.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald Tribune

EBEL
the architects of time

DAVE BARRY

Speaking of Syntax

MIAMI—It's time now for Mister Language Person, the expert who answers frequently asked questions about grammar and syntax despite having no idea what "syntax" means. Today's first frequently asked question comes from Mick Philip of Raleigh, North Carolina, who writes:

"I recently bought a microphone from the Shure Microphone Co. The brochure says that it is 'often called the unsurpassed choice of professional performers.' My question is, should I avoid deodorants that contain alcohol?"

A. Well, you should probably stop DRINKING them.

Q. Speaking of what things are called, I have noticed that when media people refer to the rock musician who changed his name from "Prince" to an unpronounceable symbol, they call him "the artist formerly known as Prince." My question is, what do his friends call him in casual settings? Do they say, "Hey, the Artist Formerly Known as Prince, is there any more bean dip?"

A. No, in casual settings they shorten it: "Hey, Twit."

Q. Please explain the grammatical difference between "you're" and "your."

A. Certainly. "You're" is a perennial invective that is used in declarative sentences involving property damage.

EXAMPLE: "You're stupid dog ate our wading pool."

Whereas "your" is a disparaging retraction that is used in writing to cable TV companies.

EXAMPLE: "Your going to fry in hell."

Q. In a game of Hide and Seek, what phrase should the person who is "it" yell to let the other players know that they may safely return to home base?

A. When he was little Mister Language Boy, Mister Language Person yelled, "Ollie Ollie in free, come free." However, various professional journalists who were asked about this claimed that they yelled, among other things, "Ollie Ollie out in free."

"Ollie Ollie out in free," "Ollie Ollie out in free" and "Red Rover." Ultimately, it will be up to the Supreme Court to decide. Q. Who is "Ollie?"

A. He is the artist formerly known as "Wayne Newton."

Q. I'm writing an operating manual for a nuclear power plant in a major urban area; I wish to know which is the correct term: "Whoops-a-daisy" or "Whoops-daisy."

A. The Association of Associated Atomic Nuclear Plant Engineers recommends: "UH-oh."

Q. According to a transcript published in the Feb. 4, 1994, issue of the *Newman* (Georgia) Times Herald (sent in by Will Davis), what exchange took place between a police emergency operator and a man named Bill Edson, who called 911 when his wife started having sharp abdominal pains?

A. The exchange was as follows:

EDISON: Uh, ma'am, there is something coming out! There is a baby coming out!

OPERATOR: O.K., she was pregnant.

Q. Has former Miami Dolphin football player Joe Rose, who is now a sports-talk person on radio station WQAM in Miami, made any good statements on the air?

A. Yes. Speaking about Indianapolis Colts quarterback Jeff George, Joe said: "He's the kind of guy who doesn't like it when anything goes on the abnormal happens." Also, referring to baseball star Barry Bonds, Joe asked: "Does he think he walks on water differently than anybody else?"

WRITING TIP FOR NEWSPAPER REPORTERS:

To ensure total objectivity, always be sure to present "both sides of the story."

WRONG: "O.J. definitely did it."

RIGHT: "O.J. definitely did it, but we presume he is innocent."

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Euphoria and Dyspepsia About Home and Abroad

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—While thousands stream to beaches with creams of exponentially increasing SPF's and volumes of Proust which they swear, will finally be read this summer, others stay at home with a well-thumbed copy of Peter Yapp's "The Traveller's Dictionary of Quotations: Who Said What About Where?"

At 1,002 pages it is nearly as long as Proust who is cited only once: "When I went to Ven-

MARY BLUME

ice," he wrote to Madame Strauss. "my dream became my address."

Other quotations, less upbeat, are as balm to the stay-at-home. Champion in the dyspepsia stakes is probably Evelyn Waugh who slurs sites from Addis Ababa to York ("There are more harlots in York than I ever saw elsewhere"), although other famous writers are no slouches at casting aspersions.

There is John Donne on the "spongey hydroptic Dutch" and Mark Twain on the German language: "Whenever the literary German dives into a sentence, that is the last you are going to see of him till he emerges on the other side of the Atlantic with his verb in his mouth." As for the Atlantic itself, there is of course Oscar Wilde's one-word summary: "Disappointing."

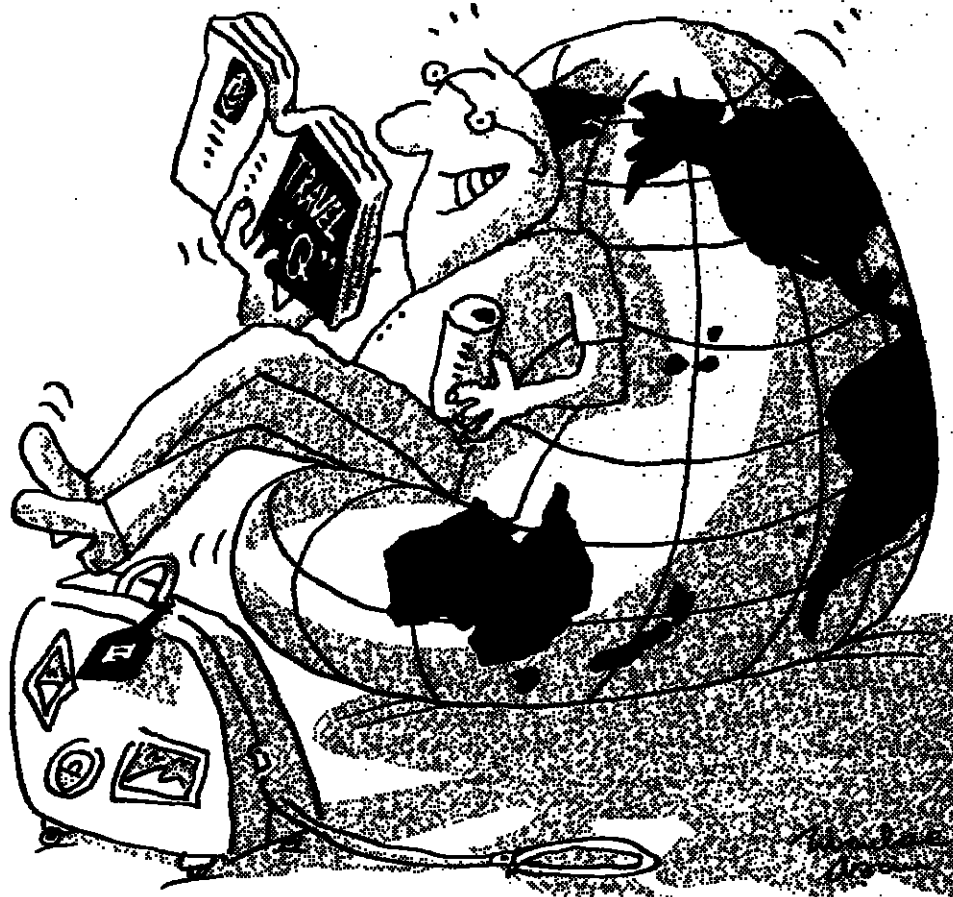
Why do the wrong people travel, asked Noel Coward. Why does anyone travel, London's Sunday Express in effect asked at the start of the August vacations in a story headlined "Wish You Weren't Here?"

Uncharacteristically unimpressed of its travel industry advertisers, the tabloid listed "holiday hotspots where British tourists risk more than just sunburn." Ten tourists murdered in Florida in 12 months; in Greece the number of British women assaulted has doubled in a year; in Egypt gun and bomb attacks "have devastated the holiday industry."

In Turkey, the Kurdistan Workers Party is on the move. In Kenya, avoid the northeastern, eastern and coast provinces and do not roam Nairobi alone at night. In Russia, "muggings, theft and pickpocketing are increasing in all major cities." In France, "there are warnings of armed gangs ambushing motorists." For heaven's sake, put down that holiday brochure and pick up Peter Yapp.

There are more than 10,000 quotations in his book, which ranges from the 15th century to the 1970s in time, from Aachen to Zurich alphabetically and includes such spots as the sun and moon and Kunduz in Afghanistan, about which in 1937 Robert Byron quoted an ancient proverb: "A visit to Kunduz is tantamount to suicide."

Byron is one of the noted travel writers cited, along with Patrick Leigh Fermor, Paul Theroux, Jan Morris and Norman Lewis who says



that one of the striking features of Belize "is the mysterious absence of anything that might come under the heading of having a good time."

As expected, there is Graham Greene on Liberia, D.H. Lawrence on Mexico, Karen Blixen on the Ngong Hills; from Athens, Greece, to Athens, Georgia, no part of the globe is neglected. Many of the comments are lyric but the observations of the footsore and overheated are more comforting, as are those of the merely disappointed. The chapter in Nils Holmberg's "The Natural History of Iceland" called "Concerning the Owl" has only one line: "There are no owls of any kind on the whole island."

Emily Dickinson may never have seen a fjord but still she wrote, "November always seemed to me the Norway of the year." Edward Marsh thought majestic Kilimanjaro resembled "a vast celestial mould of Christmas pudding streaked with frozen rivers of brandy butter."

To Aldous Huxley, Florence "is the home of those who cultivate with an equal ardour mah-jongg and a passion for First Angelica," while Ruskin of course admired Venice but said that "St. Peter's is fit for nothing but a ballroom and it is a little too gaudy even for that." And thought Siena's cathedral even worse: "overcut, over-striped, over-croqueted, over-gabled, a piece of costly confectionery, and faithless vanity."

Most of the quotations come from British writers and may betray the native suspicion of Abroad. Henry James is more tender to Florence—"everything about Florence seems to be colored with a mild violet, like diluted wine"—and is more sympathetic to a common traveler's plaint: "All southern countries look a little false under the ground glass of incipient bad weather."

Some of the travelers' descriptions are astonishing: "Melbourne is very Parisian" (Lord Northcliffe). "Paris is the ugliest town in the

whole universe" (Horace Walpole). "Kyoto is as good as Glasgow for excursions," wrote Douglas Sladen in "Queer Things About Japan" (1903).

In fairness, the British are as hard on Home as they are on Abroad. Alexander Pope has disabbling things to say about London (as well as Paris, Rome and Vienna) Dennis Potter poignantly described Heathrow: "I did not fully understand the dread term 'terminal illness' until I saw Heathrow for myself." Horace Walpole found Oxford a "nursery of nonsense and bigotry" but James Joyce said it is where they make the best shirts. Mild little Newhaven is, says Virginia Woolf, "spot and rash and pimply and blister."

Travel means a search for the impossible. W.H. Auden, for example, said, "I don't like sunshine. I would like a Mediterranean life in a northern climate." Lord Kilchener dismissed the Egyptians on the reasonable grounds that "I can't think much of a people who drew cats the same for four thousand years," but Ronald Firbank suggested a more temperate view in his novel, "The Eccentricities of Cardinal Pirelli."

"I have never travelled," Dona Consolation blandly confessed, "but I dare say, dear, that you can't judge Egypt by Aida."

Some of the quotations are just plain funny. Fred Allen on Boston in a letter to Groucho Marx: "I have just returned from Boston. It is the only thing to do if you find yourself up there." Bette Midler: "When it's three o'clock in New York, it's still 1938 in London." P.G. Wodehouse in his 1948 novel, "Uncle Dynamite":

"My dear wife is taking a trip to the West Indies."

"Jamaica?"

"No, she went of her own volition."

Some observations are prescient, as Walter Lippman's shortly before he died in 1974 when asked what he thought the worst catastrophe that could befall the world: "China, on the loose," he replied. "It is the destiny of the people of Haiti to suffer." Papa Doc Duvalier complacently predicted.

Others are way off base. Rudyard Kipling said, "The Japanese should have no concern with business." Cecil Rhodes said of what is now Zimbabwe, "They can't take it away from me, can they? You never heard of a country's name being changed." In 1940, Rwanda was described as "that African Switzerland."

The book's last quotation is about paradise. The one just before, by S.J. Perelman, is even more pleasing:

"I suggested she make a trip around the world. 'Oh, I know,' returned the lady, yawning with ennui, 'but there's so many other places I want to see first.'"

WEATHER

Europe				
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Athens	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Berlin	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Bombay	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Buenos Aires	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Calcutta	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Cairo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Colon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hankow	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Harbin	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hong Kong	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Kobe	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
London	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Lyons	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Manila	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Medan	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Montevideo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Mumbai	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Nairobi	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Rangoon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Rio de Janeiro	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Sao Paulo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Singapore	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Tokyo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Yokohama	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America High heat will bake the Rocky Mountain states and western High Plains into early next week. Very hot weather will continue into early next week from southeastern Spain through Italy to western Turkey. Damp, cool weather will be centered over Moscow early next week.

Europe London through Paris will be dry and pleasant Sunday. A few showers are possible early next week. Very hot weather will continue into early next week from southeastern Spain through Italy to western Turkey. Damp, cool weather will be centered over Moscow early next week.

Asia Typhoon Fred will bring heavy rains and gusty winds into east-central China Sunday. Heavy rains will slowly push westward into central China early next week as Fred dissipates. Beijing through Seoul will be very warm Sunday into Tuesday. Tokyo will be warm, but the extreme heat has ended.

Middle East				
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Bombay	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Calcutta	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Cairo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Colon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hankow	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Harbin	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hong Kong	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Kobe	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
London	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Lyons	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Manila	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Medan	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Montevideo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Mumbai	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Nairobi	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Rangoon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Rio de Janeiro	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Sao Paulo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Singapore	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Tokyo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Yokohama	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20

Latin America				
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Bombay	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Calcutta	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Cairo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Colon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hankow	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Harbin	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
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Mumbai	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
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Rangoon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Rio de Janeiro	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Sao Paulo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Singapore	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Tokyo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Yokohama	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20

Africa				
	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Bombay	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Calcutta	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Cairo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Colon	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Hankow	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
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Rio de Janeiro	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Sao Paulo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Singapore	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Tokyo	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20
Yokohama	20/24	18/24	17/20	15/20

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, s-snow, f-fog, b-breeze, w-wind, h-haze, m-mist, f-fog, w-wind, h-haze, m-mist, f-fog, w-wind, h-haze, m-mist.

PEOPLE

Eurowoodstock got off to a wet start but that didn't stop fans. "We're not going to go home just because of a little rain," said a teenager who gave her name as Selvi the Messiah as she and three friends shivered in the rain at Hungary's Woodstock reunion festival in Budapest. Several of the original Woodstock performers, including Jethro Tull, Alvin Lee and the Jefferson Starship, are to perform.

Prince Charles and Princess Diana will battle it out in the bookstores in November, with fresh accounts from opposite sides of their fractured marriage. London tabloid papers reported Friday that Diana is the subject of a new book by Andrew Morton, author of a previous one that gave her side of the story. Michael O'Mara Books said it will publish "Diana: Her New Life" on Nov. 8, just five days after publication of Jonathan Dimbleby's biography, "The Prince of Wales." Dimbleby, it will be remembered, got Charles to ad-



WARMUP — Rocker Roger Clinton, brother of Bill Clinton, rehearsing for a two-night stand in Washington.

mit that he had not always been faithful to Diana. . . . Prince Philip will become the first member of the British royal family to visit Israel when he accepts the Righteous Gentile award for his mother, Princess Alice of Greece.

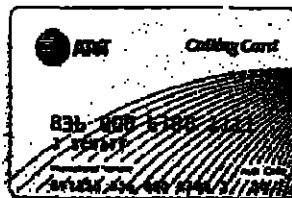
Sydney theater audiences may be waiting a long time for an all-female production of Samuel Beckett's "Waiting for Go-

dot" to start. The Sydney Wayside Theatre's production of the play was abandoned after English representatives of Beckett's estate, following his wishes, revoked its production rights to protest women playing the characters.

Singer Bobby Brown is facing foreclosure on his Atlanta mansion for the second time. Brown is in arrears on an \$850,000 mortgage he took out to halt a foreclosure last summer. There is also a second mortgage, originally for \$950,000, and the IRS has two tax liens against the property totaling more than \$1.3 million. Maybe his wife, pop star Whitney Houston, will help out.

Billy Joel isn't flattered that people are paying \$200 for front-row seats to see him. So he's arranged for some \$75 seats up front to be given free to fans who were in the "nose-blood" sections far from the stage. He plays with Elton John in San Antonio on Tuesday.

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Hong Kong	018-872	Lithuania	80-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
India	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	114
Indonesia	000-117	Macdonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-890-11	Ecuador*	217
Indonesia**	001-801-10	Malta	0800-620-186	El Salvador*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Monaco*	190-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana***	165
KOREA	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	123
Malaysia*	800-0011	Poland**	00-010-480-0111	HONGKONG	95-800-462-420
New Zealand	000-211	Portugal*	050117-1-288	Kuwait (Manama)	174
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Peru**	109
Seydel*	235-2872	Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	191
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-430-00101	Suriname	156
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	135-00-11		
EUROPE					
Armenia**	80-14111	U.K.	0500-69-0011	CARIBBEAN	
Austria***	022-903-011	Ukraine*	80-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	0800-100-10	MIDDLE EAST			
Bulgaria	00-1800-0101	Bahrain	800-001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Cyprus*	080-0010	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-430-00101	Israel	177-100-2777	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-802	Haiti*	001-800-972-2885
France	190-0011	Qatar	0800-011-77	Jamaica*	0-800-872-2881
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Greece*	00-800-1311	Turkey*	00-800-12277	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
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				Kenya*	0800-10
				Liberia	797-797
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